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The Ruins of the Castle of Newark-upon-Trent.

By WILLIAM BRAILSFORD.

DESTROYED by the Danes, the old town was succeeded by one called New-work. Situate on a branch of the Trent, in a level part of the county of Nottingham, the town stands on the road from Nottingham to Lincoln, and was considered as an intermediary district between the north and south, where, in case of need, communications might be addressed to belligerent parties on either side. Tradition tells us that Egbert, King of England, built the first castle. This edifice was repaired by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and probably rebuilt by him in the reign of Edward the Confessor. In 1125 Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, much enlarged, and in places reconstituted the several parts of the fortress. Invasions and civil tumults rendered such a proceeding needful. Small provincial communities found it necessary to protect themselves from unlicensed marauders and wandering remnants of dispersed armies. Fourteen years after the reconstruction of Newark Castle, Bishop Alexander became involved in an insurrection against King Stephen, and, being captured by the troops under that monarch, was imprisoned in the castle of which he was the owner, and obliged to surrender it and other of his strongholds to the Crown. The determined exactions and cruelties practised by King John led to a revolt amongst the barons of the empire, who, combining together, wrung

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from the defeated tyrant the great palladium of English liberties, known to all the world as Magna Charta. This great instrument was the death-blow to the many feudal abuses of the time. Not content with this act, the barons asked for aid from the French King; and through his intervention Gilbert de Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln, was summoned to proceed against the garrison of Newark. This earl, however, halted in his intention, on learning that King John was marching at the head of a vast army towards the royal castle.

Selecting an unfortunate period for his movements, the King contrived to lose all his military equipments, baggage, with the regalia, and much treasure, owing to an inundation occurring when he was journeying from Lynn to the Abbey of Swineshead. From thence he was taken in a litter to Sleaford Castle, utterly broken down and prostrate with fever. His illness was greatly aggravated by over-indulgence in eating unripe peaches, and in quaffing ale. Fox declares that the King was poisoned by a monk at Swineshead Abbey.

In the Chronicle of the Kings of England, by Sir R. Baker, the author, on the authority of Caxton, also asserts the fatal illness to have been occasioned by the same cause. It is stated that the poison was administered in a cup of wine, the poison consisting of a toad steeped in the liquid. Other accounts say that poison was placed in a dish of pears. Many historians have accepted one or other of the diverse statements concerning John's death by poison. It may justly be considered that the worry of his life, and the rapidity of his journeys, together with the grief caused by the loss he had sustained through his ill-timed transit by the seashore, was sufficient reason for his rapidly declining state, without the romantic addition of murder to complete the discomfiture. Removed to Newark Castle, he expired there on October 19, 1216, in the fifty-first year of his age, and the eighteenth of his reign. His remains were not interred at Newark, but were deposited in Worcester Cathedral, where a monument is erected to his memory. The full-length effigy lies on an altar-tomb, the left hand grasping the hilt of a sword. The head is crowned; the hair long; there

is a beard and moustache. There are three divisions on the sides of the tomb containing shields with royal armorial bearings. The monument is placed in the centre of the choir. Shakespeare, in the play of *King John*, puts into the mouth of Prince Henry—afterwards King Henry III.—the lines :

At Worcester must his body be interr'd ;
For so he will'd it.

In the same famous tragedy the great dramatist records the disaster caused by the floods in the sixth scene of the fifth act, where Philip Faulconbridge relates the event to Hubert de Burgh, the King's chamberlain :

I'll tell thee, Hubert, half my power this night,
Passing these flats, are taken by the tide,
These Lincoln washes have devoured them ;
Myself, well mounted, hardly have escap'd.

Later on, in the seventh scene of the same act, when the action is laid in the orchard of Swinstead Abbey, the King is brought on in a chair, and being questioned, "How fares your Majesty?" replies :

Poison'd—ill fare—dead, forsooth, cast off ;
And none of you will bid the winter come
To thrust his icy fingers in my maw.

When Faulconbridge approaches, and he learnt from him,

In a night, the best part of my power,
As I upon advantage did remove,
Were in the washes, all unwarily,
Devoured by the unexpected flood,

this intelligence overcomes the sinking sovereign, who dies ere Faulconbridge can complete the sad story.

Newark Castle was then given up to the barons ; but the Earl of Pembroke, after a week's hard siege, reduced the defenders to obedience to his orders, and it once more reverted to the Bishop of Lincoln. It has been mentioned that it became a state prison in the reign of Edward III. In the Itinerary of Cardinal Wolsey's last journey to the north in 1530 after leaving Grantham, we learn that on the Wednesday he removed to Newark, where he rested in the castle, and on Thursday went to Southwell, lodging at the house of one of the prebends. It was on the occasion of the Cardinal's brief stay at Newark, that his trusty biographer and gentleman usher, George Cavendish, stays in his narrative, to relate an interesting con-

versation between himself and my Lord Cardinal, which took place at Master Fitzwilliam's, some three miles from Peterborough. When James I. came to Newark in 1603, on his way from Edinburgh to London, to take possession of the English throne, he was saluted in right royal fashion, and he exhibited some curious traits of character.

If, however, the crumbling walls of Newark Castle could speak, their utterances would, in all probability, tell of the disastrous sieges which they endured in the unhappy reign of Charles I. Strange stories of the deaths of kings are not more strange than the history of their lives. And what a history was that of James's son and successor ! Here a victory, there a defeat. A civil war which transformed the very face of nature into a semblance of perpetual slaughter, and roused internecine conflicts in countless households. The Royalist party held Newark, and its castle was tenanted by the King's troops. Charles had established a mint, and in it various pieces of money were coined. Of these, some had the likeness of a castle engraved upon them. It was in the course of the first siege that the Governor, Sir John Henderson, ordered a great portion of the town to be burnt, as a means of defence. In the second siege, when Lord Byron was Governor, the garrison suffered great straits, but were ultimately relieved by the timely arrival of Prince Rupert, who had previously fought the army of the Parliament at Beacon Hill, an eminence to the east of the town.* The third, and last siege, was the most important of all, as with its close the Civil War came to an end. The then Governor, Lord Bellasis, made a brave defence, but, after many vigorous onslaughts on the enemy, and with no detriment done to the castle by them, he was ordered by the King to surrender the place to the Scotch army, Charles having placed himself in their hands. This Governor, John, Lord Bellasis, was the second son of Thomas, Lord Falconberg, who fought for King Charles during the Civil War. Later on he became Governor of Tangier, and Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

* A Roman camp occupied the site of this hill. Many ancient spear-heads and other antiquities have been found here.

Pepys, in his amusing diary, tells a very curious anecdote relative to Newark and Lord Bellasis. He says: "I to the Sun, behind the Change, to dinner, to my Lord Bellasses. He told us a very handsome passage of the King's sending him his message about holding out the town of Newarke, of which he was then Governor for the King. This message he sent in a slug-bullet, being writ in cypher, and wrapped up in lead and sealed. So the messenger come to my Lord and told him he had a message from the King, but it was yet in his belly; so they did give him some physic, and out it come. This was a month before the King flying to the Scots, and therein he told him that at such a day, the 3rd or 6th of May, he should hear of his being come to the Scots, being assured by the King of France, that in coming to them he should be used with all the liberty, honour, and safety that could be desired. And at the just day he did come to the Scots. He told us another odd passage: how the King having newly put out Prince Rupert of his generalship upon some miscarriage at Bristol, and Sir Richard Willis of his governship of Newarke, at the entreaty of the gentry of the county, and put in my Lord Bellasses; the great officers of the King's army mutinied, and came in that manner, with swords drawn, into the market-place of the town where the King was; which the King hearing, says, 'I must horse.' And there himself personally when everybody expected they should have been opposed, the King come, and cried to the head of the mutineers, which was Prince Rupert, 'Nephew, I command you to be gone.' So the Prince, in all his fury and discontent, withdrew, and his company scattered."*

With the termination of the Civil Wars Newark Castle fell into decadence. The Parliamentary Commissioners speedily demolished what was once a noble edifice, and what may be still considered an historical relic of the glory of a past age. The market-place contains some old houses whose decorated gable-fronts bear testimony of their antiquity. The loyalty of the inhabitants of Newark during the reign of Charles I., received its reward at the hands of his son,

* Pepys' *Diary*, vol. i., p. 328, 4to. edition, 1825.

Charles II., who renewed many privileges almost lapsed into desuetude. King Edward VI. gave the town its first charter of incorporation.

The crowning glory of the place is the Church of St. Mary Magdalene. It is very large, and elegant in all its proportions. Externally it is to be noted for its lofty tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire. The base of the tower is Norman. Early English and Decorated, with statues of the Apostles, form distinctive features of the lofty spire. Many styles of architecture are to be seen, both in the interior and exterior. There are two Norman piers in the nave. The large east window is a fine example of sound architectural work, and its tracery is excellent. The church is cruciform, and consists of nave, aisles, transepts, choir and sepulchral chapels. The screen work in the chancel is very rich; the carving of the oak stalls full of elaborate design and fine workmanship. There is some good stained glass and an altar-piece, "The Resurrection of Lazarus," by Hilton. This painting, presented by the artist, is now relegated to a place under the west window. The church is full of dignity, and its characteristic beauty will bear comparison with any of the cathedrals. One of the finest and largest brasses in England is to be seen on the wall of the south transept. It measures 9 feet 5 inches by 5 feet 7 inches. It represents Alan Fleming, a merchant. He is habited in a civic costume, consisting of a close-fitting tunic, having short sleeves and long lappets. A prominent feature in the tunic is the appearance of two pockets in the front. The hair is flowing, no covering on the head, which rests on an embroidered cushion. This is supported by angels. The hands are uplifted, palm to palm, and between them hold a scroll with the words: "Miserere, Mei, Domine Deus, Meus." The sleeves have embroidered cuffs. The canopy over this figure is full of elegant details and patterns of varying decorations. The date of this work is 1361. In the church of St. Margaret, Lynn Regis, Norfolk, are two brasses, one to the memory of Adam de Walsokne, the other to Robert Braunché, both merchants. The first is dated 1349, the second 1364, within three years of the grand Newark brass. The dress, with some

very trifling exceptions, is identical, and the execution of all of them is from the hand of a Flemish artist, who in all probability was the executant of the brasses of Thomas Delamere, Abbot of St. Albans, to be seen in the cathedral there, and of the priest in the church at Wensley, Yorkshire, as well as the priest in the church at North Mims, Hertfordshire, and one or two other brasses. The time when these several worthies lived, was in the reign of Edward III., and it was during that period that changes in apparel were so frequent, and ornamentation so elaborately and expensively adopted, as to elicit an Act passed by Parliament for the curtailment of luxury in dress.* Chaucer in the prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*, describes a merchant, such a one as Alan Fleming, of Newark, might have been :

A Merchant was ther with a forked berd,
In mottelee and highe on hors he sat,
And on his hed a Flaundrish bever hat ;
His botes claped fayre and fetisly,
His resons spoke he ful solempnely.†

In the subsequent reign of Richard II., extravagance of dress attained far greater proportions.

Other brasses, notably one in remembrance of Robert Browne, a former constable of the castle, and a retainer of Cardinal Wolsey, are to be seen. A mural monument in the south aisle refers to a strange event which happened to a Mr. and Mrs. Clay. They lived at Newark, at the corner of Stedman Street, west of the market-place. He was a tradesman, and an alderman of the borough. During the night on March 11, 1643, when the siege was at its hottest, he had a dream, in which he saw his house burning. Impelled by a sense of extreme danger, he woke all his family and household, and as soon as possible induced them to leave. Not long after, a bomb discharged by the Parliamentary party from their position

on Beacon Hill, found its way on to the roof of Clay's dwelling. It went through all the floors, but did not seem to effect any loss of life or any great destruction of property. In point of fact, the gunners made a false calculation ; their engine of war was meant to astonish the governor of the town, whose residence was near at hand. Honest Mr. Clay made a will leaving the sum of two hundred pounds to the corporation, devising the interest of half to be presented to the preacher of a sermon to be given on each anniversary of March 11, and the interest of the remainder to be given to the poor. Hercules Clay and his wife were buried in the beautiful church wherein they had, doubtless, frequently worshipped.

The ruins of Newark Castle, as they now stand, cannot fail to bring back a time when they presented a formidable front to the invaders of what was then a grand and imposing fortress. On the side facing the south their appearance is not striking, while the ground in the interior has been utilized as a place for recreation, with an establishment for bathing. Looking north, the effect of the long wall with its Norman masonry and Perpendicular windows is most imposing. The remains of an oriel window and the noble Norman gatehouse by the side complete a picture quite in harmony with the history of this fine fortress. The ruins by the length of the river Trent are altogether truly picturesque. A crypt still exists, and can be explored. Newark Castle, in right of its considerable historical interest and the evident intention of the founders to command what has been called the great Trent thoroughfare, vies, if it does not surpass, all that has been written about the Castle of Nottingham, now restored and converted into a Midland Counties Art Museum.

* As in dress, so in armour, regulations had to be made and enforced for propriety as to differences in rank. Prices were not allowed to be variable ; a painted bow was not to exceed one shilling and sixpence, and a sheaf of sharpened arrows, one shilling and twopence.

† It was in the reign of Edward I. that hats made from the beaver are first mentioned. These novelties in male attire had their origin in Flanders, hence the expression "Flaundrish" above quoted.



Accounts of the Groom of the Stole, 28 and 29 Henry VIII.

THE following interesting fragment, containing household accounts of Henry VIII., concerned chiefly with the Princess Mary and Lady Margaret Douglas, has been communicated by Messrs. J. G. Milne and R. G. C. Proctor.

The accounts are contained in two leaves of MS., apparently in the autograph of Sir Anthony Denny, which were discovered lately in the library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, bound as fly-leaves in the sixth volume of a Baronius :

(Many of the abbreviations which occur in the MS. are unusual, and have been extended in printing.)

Fol. 1.

frynge &
Sylke Ryboñ.

Paid to Maistris Vaughan Sylke-
woman aswell for vj vnces quar-
ter of Crymsen Sylke ffrenge
employed in and abought the
said close Stole / As also for
vjj^{*} vnces iij quarters of Ryband
and sewing Sylke lykewyse em-
ployed to the same stole at
o- xiiij^d the oz in toto prout per
billam suam gerentem Datum
xxviij die Augusti a^o xxix^{no}
Regis Henrici viijⁱ

xv^s jd

Workeman
schip / wth
nayles and
A Case of Lether

Paid to William Grene Cofer-
maker aswell for Tymberwerke
of the foresaid Close Stole
o- x^s and for workemanship
in covering of the same Stole
wth Crymsen velvet and in
garnysshing of the same wth
Ryboñ and nayles and the
fete covred wth scarlet kersey
o- xxvj^s viij^d As also for iij
lbs. of gilte garnysshing nayles
employed to the garnysshing
and trymmyng of the same Stole
at o- vj^s viij^d lb. o- xxvj^s viij^d /
And for a case of Lether lyned
wth yellowe cotton to trusse in
the same Stole o- x^s in toto
prout per billam suam geren-
tem Datum xiiij^o die Aprilis /
anno xxviij^o Regis Henrici viijⁱ

lxxiiij^s iiij^d

Yet parcell of
the Charges of
the stuf & worke-
manship concerning
the makynge of
the said Close
Stole covred wth
crymsen velvet
for the Lady
Marys grace.

Scartelt
kersey bought.

Paid to William † Hewetson of
London Draper for one yerde
dim of Scarlet kersey employed
to the covryng of the fete of
the said close Stole at o- viij^s
the yerde. in toto prout per
billam suam gerentem Datum
xiiij^o die Aprilis anno xxix^{no} Re-
gis Henrici viijⁱ

xij^s

* The second in the vj is an addition.

† The name William is filled in—possibly by another hand.

Fol. 1, vers.

	Ironwerk	Paid to Cornelys Symondson Smyth for all maner of Ironwerk necessary for the said close Stole prout per billam suam gerentem Datum xvij ^o die maij anno xxix ^{no} Regis Henrici viij	xij ^s
	Tawey ∞ Velvet ∞ of the Kyngesstore	Memorand that of a Remnañte of Tawney velvet of the Kynges store . parcell of x yerdes lately charged upon Thomas Alvarde in his lyf tyme . as in this booke before under the title of Stuff Receyved oute of the Kynges store more playnely it may appere . there was o- iij yerd dim. dim. quarterii employed to the covryng of the said Coofer for the Lady Mary.	iij yerdes dim. dim. quarterii.
The Charge of Stuff and ∞ Workmanship concernyng the making of a cofer covred w th Tawney Velvet made for ∞ the Lady Mary the kynges doughter w th Cylles and ∞ w th all Boxes . and for a Case of Lether to t ^r usse in the same cofer made mense Aprilis anno xxviii ^o & H ^{enr} viij ⁱ / ∞	Satten of Brudge Sylke Ryboñ	Paid to Maistris Vaughā of London Sylkewomañ aswell for iij yerdes of bridges Satten employed to the lynyng of the said Coofer at ij ^s the yerde o- vj ^s As also for iij oz of tawney Ryboñ lykewyse employed to the garnysshing of the same Cofer at o- xiiij ^s oz o- iij ^s iij ^s in toto prout per billam suam gerentem Datum xxvij ^o die Augusti anno xxix ^{no} Regis Henrici viij ⁱ	x ^s iij ^d .
	Workmanship & stuff bought.	Paid to William Grene* Cofer-maker aswell for tymberwerke of the foresaid Cofer o- v ^s And for iiii lbs. of gilte garnysshing nayles employed and spent in and about the garnysshing of the same coofer at o- vj ^s viij ^d lb. o- xxvj ^s viij ^d As also for workmanship of the same Coofer in garnysshing lynyng and trymyng of the same w th the forsaid Rybon and nayles o- xv ^s / in toto prout per billam suam gerentem Datum xiiij ^o die Aprilis anno xxix ^{no} Henrici viij ⁱ	xlvj ^s viij ^d .

* Compare Madden's *Privy Purse Accounts of the Princess Mary*, p. 26. (April, 1537.) "Itm. geueñ to one Grene of london bringing coffres to my lade[ge]ce — vs." [In his Index, p. 235, Madden calls him *John Grene*.]

	A Case ∞ of Lether ∞ to trusse in the said Cofer.	Paid to the said William Grene for a Case of Lether lynyed w ^t yellow Cotton to trusse in the said Coofer prout per Dictam billam suam.	x ^s .	
Fol. 2.	Yet parcell of the Charge of the said cofer covred w th tawney velvet for the Ladý Mary	Ironwerke.	Paid to Cornelys Symondsoñ of London Smyth for all maner of Ironwerke necessary spente and employed in and bought the said Coofer prout per billam suam gerentem Datum xvij die Maij anno xxix ^{no} Regis Hen- rici viij ⁱ	xij ^s .
	The charge in makynge of a Case of She- therswerk to trusse in iiij basons for the Ladý Mary		Paid to the foresaid William Grene for a case of Shetherswerke to trusse in iiij Basons of Tynne for the Ladý Mary the Kynges doughter prout per billam suam gerentem datum xiiij ^o die Aprilis anno xxvij ^o Regis Henrici viij	x ^s .
	Ironwerke of the said Caase.		Paid to the foresaid Cornelys Symondsoñ Smyth for all maner of Ironwerke necessary employed and spente in & abought the said case of Shethers- werke ∞ prout per billam sz datum xvij die maij anno xxix ^{no} Regis Henrici viij	vij ^s .
	To Cornelys Symondson smyth for certeyñ parcelles of Ironwerk.		Paid to the said Cornelys Symondsoñ for certeyñ Ironwerke by hym made and delyvered to the kynges use viz. for mendynge of two lockes for two Stooles o- xij ^d ffor a newe handitt for a stole o- xij ^d ffor a vice to holde fast with all o- vj ^d ffor nayles Teynterhookes hookes w th vices and other necessaries to furnysshe the progresse bagge o- xxvij ^{iij} viij ^d in toto prout per predictum billam su- am penes me prefatum Anthoniu Denny remanen	xxxvj ^s . viij ^d .
	Hooses and Shos provided for the Ladý Margaret ∞ Doglas ∞ ∞		Paid to Robert Hardy hosier for o- xij peir of hooses by hym made and Delyvered to thuse of the Ladý Margaret Doglas at sevrall tymes prout per billam suam datam xxiiij ^o die Junij anno xxix ^{no} Regis Henrici viij ⁱ ac penes me Anthoniu Denny remanentem	xx ^s .
			Paid to Arnolde Lothbury Shomaker for o- xij peir of Shoes of blak velvet made and Delyvered to thuse of the said Ladý Margaret at sevrall tymes at iij ^s . iiij ^d . a peir prout per billam suam gerentem Datum predictum xxiiij ^o die Junij. anno xxix ^{no} Regis Henrici viij	xl ^s .

Fol. 2, vers.

Money paid
by me Anthony ∞
Denny as may ∞
appeere aswell by ∞
the particulers within
written : as also by
bills therof remay-
nyn[g] wth me the ∞
said Anthony ∞

Paid to William Wyld waterman wth vj of his
fellows the xvijth Day of June anno xxix^{no} Regis
Henrici viijⁱ. for their Labours by the space of iij
daies at o- xij^d a day the pece / and for the hire
of a Barge by the space of the said iij daies at
lyke waiges for Carriage of certeyn of the kynges
stuf from his manour of Westmynstre to Hampton
Courte / and for recarriage ageyn of the same
from Hampton Courte to the said Manour of
Westmynstre o- xxiiij^s Item paid to John
Browne of Westmynstre waterman the xxijth daie
of June anno predicto for carryage of a bedde of
Arras from the foresaid Manour of Westmynstre to
Hampton Courte o- ij^s viij^d Item payd for the
bote hire of one of my servauntes that went to ∞
Hampton Courte for the salfe carryage of the fore-
said stuf for his botehire the next day ensuyng
from Hampton Courte to Westmynstre o- v^s Item
paid in lykemaner the xxvijth daie of June afore-
said to Humfrey Bayle waterman wth iij of his
fellows for carriage of two Chestes by water from
Hampton Courte to the manour of Westmynstre in
the Kynges litle boote at o- xij^d apece by the day
and iij^d over o- v^s iij^d in toto

xxxij^s v^d

Paid to John Sittons waterman for hymself and
six of his fellows Rowing in the kynges litle bote
with certeyn beddes of the kynges grace which
were sente from his pallice of Westmynstre unto
Hampton Courte mense Junii Anno regni sui xxix^{no}
his grace than being there prout per billam delivered
Johes Syttons gerentem Datum primo die Julii
anno predictum xxix^{no} ac penes me prefatum
Anthonium Denny Remanentem by the space of
two dayes at xij^d a day apece in toto

xiiij^s

Money paid to
William Grene
for a cofer covred ∞
wth lether delivered to ∞
the kynges use to ∞
thandes of M^r. Symson
men[se] Junij / anno
xxix^{no} Regis Henrici viijⁱ
at Hampton courte. ∞

Paid to William Grene of Londoⁿ Coofermaker
for a coofer covered wth lether wth a lock and two
keyes and bounde rounde abought wth Iron / which
coofer was delivered to thandes of M^r. Symson*
the kynges barbour to the kynges use the xvjth daie
of June anno xxix^{no} Regis Henrici viijⁱ / and for car-
riage of the same Coofer to Hampton Courte the said
xvjth daie of June / prout per billam suam gerentem
Datum xiiij^o die Augusti anno xxix^{no} regis
Henrici viijⁱ

xij^s iij^d

* Probably Nicholas Sympson, sent November, 1537, by the King to draw a tooth of the Princess.—
Madden, p. 44.



Isaac Barrow.

By C. A. WARD.

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DR. ISAAC BARROW is a man who though dead yet speaketh (Heb. xi. 4), or, as the margin of the Bible gives it, *is spoken of*, and in neither of these two ways is he likely to be forgotten so long as good English has a value in the world. Johnson thought that his description of facetiousness, in the sermon against foolish talking and jesting (28. B., i. 305), was the finest thing in our language. Coleridge says (20. C., 309) that with the exception of such parts as are for a moment debased to the slang of l'Estrange, "Barrow must be considered as closing the first great period of the English language. Dryden began the second." When Charles II. appointed him, in 1672, Master of Trinity College (12. P., 164), he said he had given it to the best scholar in England. In his royal airy fashion the King used to call him "an unfair preacher," because he *exhausted* every subject, and left no room for others to come after him. The expression of the King's is so critically appreciative that scarcely anyone who makes an estimate of Barrow's work fails to point out the *exhaustive* character that distinguishes it. This particular application of the word *exhaustive* is one of the very few instances in which a King has added a new acception to the vast vocabulary of the dictionary, which may be called a compendium of the King's English.

The Barrows were an ancient family of Suffolk. The grandfather, Isaac Barrow, was born at Gazeby in 1563 (16. W., 157), and afterwards became possessed of Sping Abbey, Wickham, Cambridgeshire, where he was for

forty years a justice of the peace. The great grandfather, Philip Barrough, for so the name is spelt (28. B., i. vi.), lived at Gazeby, and published a *Method of Physic* in 1616, and, I suppose, he practised medically in the little town. This Philip had a brother called Isaac, as well as the subject of this memoir, who was also a doctor of physic, and a benefactor to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he had been a fellow, as also tutor to Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury. All this shows that they were a family of influence, and connected, in and in, with the University of Cambridge. Those who wish for full particulars as to the genealogical family rignmarole can see it very elaborately displayed in the Baker MSS. (30. B., xxxvii.), running back to Richard III.'s reign.

Our Isaac was born in London in October, 1630. According to Abraham Hill's account (28. B., i. vi.) "the son of Thomas Barrow, a citizen of London of good reputation." Dr. Walter Pope, in his *Life of Seth Ward*, gives a further dribble of information, to the effect that he was linen-draper to Charles I. Mr. Hamilton suggests that "the linen patent of the London merchant may have contributed to the loyalty of the father and son" (17. H., i., xiii.). This is noble reasoning; had they been born in Tierra del Fuego, they would probably have exhibited no loyalty at all. I have not been able to trace where he lived. This Thomas Barrow stuck to the King's interests throughout the calamitous war, and followed him to Oxford, and after the murder of the King—for the histrionic effect got up by Cromwell at Westminster Hall, and called a trial, was nothing else—this Thomas Barrow went into exile to Prince Charles,* and did not again set foot on English soil until the Restoration. Isaac's mother was Anne, daughter of William Buggin, of North Cray, Kent. She died when the boy was only four years old. His first school was the Charterhouse, and he was there for two or three years. He only distinguished himself by his love of fighting,† an inclination which he finally subdued, and for a negligence of

* Abraham Cowley told Dr. Pope (12. P., 130) that when the royal party first got to France they expected every post to be recalled.

† Dr. Pope's words are "his chief delight being in fighting himself, and encouraging his playfellows to it" (12. P., 131).

dress that seems to have clung to him through life; and this was so extreme that it must be classed to him even as a fault.

A remarkable instance is recorded by the Dr. Pope above mentioned. It is too characteristic to be lost sight of, and no better opportunity can occur for relating it than the present. Dr. Wilkins, minister of St. Lawrence Jewry, was confined to his room on a certain occasion by indisposition, and requested Dr. Barrow to favour him by preaching on the coming Sunday, to which he readily consented. He presented himself at the time appointed pale and meagre of aspect, his dress careless and slovenly, with his collar unbuttoned and hair unkempt. Thus accoutred, as it were, in disarray, he mounts the pulpit and begins to pray. The congregation, as with one consent, commenced a stampede, scampering off as if to save their lives. The noise of patters arose as serving-maids and women rushed from the church. Unlocking of pews, cracking of seats, as the young climbed over or leapt them, was heard till Dr. Pope, who relates the story as an eyewitness, thought the congregation mad. Our good doctor took no heed of the interruption, but named his text and preached deliberately to the remnant left, amongst whom, happily, was Baxter, the eminent Nonconformist. Baxter visited Wilkins after the sermon, and commended it as one of the best he had ever heard. Unfortunately, Dr. Pope, who gives us the graphic story, has forgotten to tell us whether or not it was one of the sermons that are printed in the doctor's works, for this would have added great interest to the tale. Be assured it was a long one, for Barrow was of the obsolete family of Spintexts. However, a young man, who had sat it out to the very end, accosted Barrow as he came down from the pulpit with, "Sir, be not dismayed, for I assure you it was a good sermon." By dress and age he seemed to be an apprentice, or at best a shop-foreman, but they never heard any more of him. Pope then asked the doctor what he thought when he saw the congregation running from him. "I thought," said he, "they did not like me or my sermon, and I have no reason to be angry with them for that." "But what did you think of the apprentice, then?" "I take him to be," he replied, "a very civil person, and if I could

meet with him, I would present him with a bottle of wine." The wealthy citizens, who were accustomed to great preachers at St. Lawrence, esteemed themselves good judges of a sermon, and they came in a body to Dr. Wilkins to expostulate with him for suffering such an ignorant, scandalous fellow to use the pulpit. Baxter happened to be with him at the time, so Wilkins let them run themselves out of breath with their abuse, and said: "The person whom you despise is an eminent scholar, and Mr. Baxter, whose opinion you all respect, heard him preach;" he then turned to Baxter and said, "Pray, sir, favour us with your opinion of the sermon preached last Sunday, which you heard." Mr. Baxter then gave it the full praise it merited, at which they all stood dumfounded and speechless; finally, they confessed they did not hear a word of the sermon, but were set against it by the unpromising garb and mien of the preacher. Dr. Wilkins, it was arranged, should procure Barrow to preach again, and they promised to bring their wives and children, their menservants and maidservants, and all their households, to the church, enjoining them not to stir until the blessing should be pronounced. But Barrow would not listen to it, and he could never "be prevailed upon to comply with the request of such conceited, hypocritical coxcombs." It would appear therefore that he had, after all, found some reason to be angry with them for misliking him and his sermon.

His behaviour at the Charterhouse sadly disappointed his father, who had designed him for a scholar. Hill reports of him (16. H., i., vii.) that he was often heard to solemnly wish that, if it pleased God to take away any of his children, it might be his son Isaac. Yet was it the flower of the flock he wished away, so little of astrologic gift lies in the forecast of man. Who can now tell us anything of the remaining children, of more seeming promise to this father, who could yet look so little into the seeds of time? Young Barrow was removed to Felstead, in Essex, where Martin Holbeach was headmaster (D.N.B.);* there he quickly reformed his habits, and made great progress in learning,

* At Felstead School, Oliver, Richard, and Henry, the sons of the Protector Cromwell, were also educated. — *Bib. Topog. Brit.*, vi., 24.

and all things praiseworthy (16. H., i., vii.). His master, Holbeach, appointed him "little tutor" to Viscount Fairfax, of Emely, in Ireland. While he was still at Felstead in 1643 (16. W., 157), he was admitted of Peterhouse, his uncle's college, and no doubt by his uncle's interest, for he was not yet of fit age; and when he did remove to Cambridge, in February, 1645, his uncle had been ejected the year before (13. D., vol. xli.), so he was entered as pensioner at Trinity. So straitened were his circumstances, for his father's estate had suffered heavily by his adherence to the royal cause, that had it not been for the generosity of the great Dr. Henry Hammond,* he could not have remained at the University at all. He always expressed gratitude for this timely assistance, and has recorded it in a florid Latin epitaph to the doctor's memory, which may be seen in his *Opuscula*, 1647 (16. W., 158). He was chosen a scholar of the house, and, though a stanch royalist, his candour and discretion earned him the goodwill of the authorities. Dr. Hill, the master of the college, seems to have formed a high opinion of his character, for one day he laid his hand upon his head, and said, "Thou art a good lad; 'tis pity thou art a Cavalier." On another occasion Barrow had to deliver an oration on the Gunpowder Plot, in which he so commended former times (16. H., viii.) to the disparagement of those then present, that several of the fellows moved his expulsion; but Dr. Hill silenced them with saying, "Barrow is a better man than any of us." Whewell says that he cannot tell in what capacity Barrow could, in 1651, when he was a fellow, have made his gunpowder oration (29. B., ix., viii.). In Baker's MSS. at Brit. Mus.—xxxvii. 315, March 27, 1648—there is a memo. that "Barrowe, Ricchart Peñs, and Jollie, junr.," had admonition tending to expulsion "for their rude behaviour on the 24th of the same month, after supper." Upon this Dr. Metcalf, the vice-master, has written in the

* Hammond would seem at this troubled period to have planned similar benevolences on a large scale. Where he saw young men of prominent talent embarrassed as Barrow was, he not only contributed personally, but made gatherings (D.N.B.) from the faithful, hoping that in this way the Universities might become "as a seed-plot of the ministry."

Conclusion Book or Register that "Q. Eliz. died on 24 March, and K. James the 27th," and that these two days were the accession days of James I. and Charles I., so that the crime of Barrow, etc., was malignancy. Would it not be on this occasion that the Powder Plot came up? But though he thus escaped offence, he would never take the covenant. Once, indeed, he subscribed the engagement when imposed, but repented so much of what he had done that he returned to the commissioners and boldly got his name erased from the list.

He must have been a favourite with the juniors, and showed himself always ready to give them free help; whether in verse or prose, he would constantly write their exercises for them—the only recompense ever made to him was on one occasion a pair of gloves. Almost all men of genius help friends and associates in this way at school, college, and in life, with similar result. The foolish creatures helped, walk off in the fine feathers furnished to them, and appropriate to themselves all the little glory thence ensuing, whilst they forget to make, even privately, the smallest acknowledgment of the service done them. They are gratified; the man of genius smiles at the little comedy which they perform so funnily to his eye alone, and so the curtain drops. Who need object where all are thus amused?

In 1648 he took his degree of B.A., and in 1649 was chosen fellow by force of merit; for nothing else, as Hill says, could have recommended him to those of the contrary party then in authority. He had already learnt to think for himself on many subjects, and had read and thought upon the writings of Bacon, Descartes, Galileo, and other great wits, who had questioned the value of the incessant chaff-cutting machine devised by Aristotle in his syllogistic logic. This course of reading led him largely to study anatomy, botany, chemistry, etc., and so little favourable did affairs in Church and State appear to be for a man holding his peculiar views, that he began to think seriously of devoting himself to the profession of physic, in which so many of his family had in bygone days attained to some figure. He never carried this out, for when he deliberated with himself upon the matter, his

oath and fellowship appeared to bind him to the Church; and when he took his uncle, the Bishop, into counsel, he was only the more confirmed in this view. At that moment such a decision seemed likely to prove equivalent to a perpetual vow of poverty. But that was a consideration that weighed very little in determining the mind of Barrow at any time. He neglected his purse as he neglected dress. He was, without pretence, too truly great to care for either much. This is a mistake that only great men *can* make. They alone can forget that fools despise poverty, and that, incredible though it be, in a world of fools, universal contempt may prove ruinous, to even piety, virtue, and the highest gifts.

When he read Scaliger on Eusebius, he discovered the dependence of chronology upon astrology; that again put him on (16. H., i., ix.) the study of Ptolemy's *Almagest*; but he did not stop here, for it soon became apparent that all astronomy depended on geometry, and this brought him to Euclid's Elements. Let us look at the round he takes, human affairs and their dates carry him to the stars; and as they cannot be effectively studied but by earth measurements or geometry, he finds himself brought back to the ground again. He accordingly masters Euclid, having for a fellow-student the famous John Ray. In the *Selections from Barrow*, Rel. Tract Soc. (p. 11), it is said that Ray was "sometimes his fellow-traveller in simpling;" this may well have been so, but it appears to be quoted as from Hill, who only says that he was *socius studiorum*. Barrow did not rest in Euclid; he proceeded to the demonstration of the other ancient mathematicians, and published his Euclid in a completer form and clearer method than anyone had done before him. At the end of his *Apollonius* he wrote: "April 14—May 16. *Intra hæc temporis intervalla peractum hoc opus*" (16. H., i., ix.).

When Dr. Duport resigned the Greek chair he recommended Barrow, his pupil, as his successor, and his probation exercise is on all hands admitted to have been excellent. But Mr. Ralph Widdrington was chosen. Some have thought that Barrow's bias towards Arminianism stood in his way; as, however, he was only twenty-four, he was very young

to be called to a professorial chair, and a plainer reason still is that Widdrington (17. H. i., xvii.) was related to the Speaker of Cromwell's Parliament. The outcome is that interest carries the day at all times, be the Government democratic, tyrannic, or monarchical. In other words, patronage rules places; you may disguise it under another name and call it public competition, but the thing, unchanged, rules still. When you have displaced gravitation you may hope for reform in this particular. Some think that the disappointment he felt led him to wish to see the Continent; we know that his politics were out of favour at this time, and his father was at Paris with the English Court.* Altogether there was sufficient incentive, quite. He obtained a travelling fellowship in 1654, we learn incidentally from North's works, and from the Baker MSS. (30. B., Mar., 1658) we find it ordered that his license to travel be renewed for three years more; but the college books show that he was back and in commons about September 20, 1659. The fellowship must have been but scanty, as it became requisite for him to sell his books for the purpose. He joined his father at Paris in June, 1665, and found him in very poor circumstances (16. H. i., x.), for it is recorded that "out of his small *viaticum* he made him a seasonable present." A letter of his to his college, February 7, 1655-56, shows the result of his observations on the "then state of France, and of the feeling at the French Court, his father's close connection with which furnished him with good opportunity to acquire information. His remarks upon men and things show the same understanding as did everything else that he gave his mind to. So far as intellect is concerned, he might have made a figure in diplomacy, if a thing that is in its nature double can ever win a man whose purpose is single-minded to enter on a career so questionable. Barrow chicaning for advantage over a Mazarin or a Richelieu might make the angels weep. In his case it would have plucked an ornament from the Church, and made the scrannel list of honest

* Dr. Pope's version is that "this disappointment, the melancholy aspect of public affairs, together with a desire to see some of those places mentioned in Greek and Latin writers, made him resolve to travel" (12. P., 133).

men show thinner still in history. I should like to introduce here a few of his piercing judgments, but must not, I think, so trench on space.

In the spring of the next year he reached Florence, and was well received at the Grand Duke's library there, which he made use of to peruse many books, and to take notes from them no doubt, as was his wont. He always kept a commonplace book (18. H. i., xxiii.) of the finest passages he met with in classical or ecclesiastical writers, Demosthenes and Chrysostom being prized by him above all. Not only the Duke's library interested him, but the fine collection of medals, some 10,000, about which he used to converse with Mr. Fitton, who had charge of them. The Duke had appointed this gentleman on account of his great reputation in that branch of study. Florence, unfortunately, was too dear a place for Barrow's slender means, and he eagerly wished to visit Rome, but as the plague was raging there he took ship at Leghorn, November 6, 1657, for Smyrna (16. W., 159). It was in this voyage they were attacked by an Algerine pirate,* and during the engagement he "kept his post at the gun to which he was appointed," so says Dr. Ward, but Dr. Pope's is the best version, who relates that (12. P., 136)

during the fight he betook himself to his arms, staid upon the deck, cheerfully and vigorously fight-

* Dr. Pope, in his *Life of Seth Ward*, has devoted two chapters to the life of Barrow, and although it contains several inaccuracies, it is by far the most important contribution to the life of this great man that has come down to us. Pope is one who can relate an anecdote with wit and humour; it is from trifles and accidents that you get the character of a man, and not from the mere facts of the life in chronological sequence, however complete. The latter, unfortunately, is all that most men can give you. There is in Pope much of the Boswell nature. He will tell a characteristic story, even at his own expense, rather than not sketch his man vividly. Just before he enters on the episode of the Algerine pirate, he tells the reader that his information has been up to that point derived from Abraham Hill's account; "but now I am got within mine own knowledge, and can proceed securely without his clue, or the help of any other guide. I promise I will advance nothing but what I have good authority for, but what I have either known myself to be true, or heard from *Dr. Barrow's* mouth" (12. P., 136). In another place he says most judiciously, "I may possibly insert some particulars, which will seem trivial, though, in my opinion, the less considerable words, and actions, and circumstances of great men, . . . are worthy to be transmitted to posterity" (p. 129).

ing, till the pirate, perceiving the stout defence the ship made, steered off, and left her. I asked him why he did not go down into the hold, and leave the defence of the ship to those to whom it pertained of duty to defend it. He replied: "It concerns no man more than myself. I would rather have lost my life than to have fallen into the hands of those merciless infidels."

At Smyrna he made himself most welcome to Consul Bretton, and the merchants (16. H., xi.), and at Constantinople to Sir Thos. Bendish, the Ambassador, and Sir Jonathan Daws, with whom he ever after maintained friendly relations. His circumstances at this juncture became very straitened, but happily a Mr. James Stock, a young merchant, of London, interposed with aid; later on we find him dedicating his Euclid to this same gentleman. Here he resided for above one year, and is said to have read over all the works of Chrysostom, who presided over the See of Constantinople, and whose works he preferred before all the rest (16. H. i., xi.). He was already an accomplished Greek scholar,* as we have seen, and one can have very little doubt but that he made himself acquainted with the dialect of Greek as spoken in the Eastern capital. This is a point that, with a man of Barrow's intellectual standard, one would be eager to have ascertained; but, as usual, history is dumb, and not a hint transpires. In a world of excessive and even impertinent curiosity, it is strange indeed how few are capable of putting a useful question. Men of the mould of Barrow do not talk like the babbling conversationalist of the dinner-table; they do not launch out into exhibition of themselves, but wait like a ghost or an oracle to be interrogated. A wise question will draw out

* Whewell (29. B., ix., xxiv.) records that Barrow says we owe to Sir John Cheke "the mode of pronouncing Greek peculiar to the English, and doubtless very good, and most conformable to antiquity." Whewell is rational enough to doubt the benefit of all this. The Greek that Barrow would have heard spoken at Constantinople and Smyrna would most likely have disabused his mind as to the English pronunciation. I do not believe but that, once he heard it pronounced according to accent, and proper vowel-sounds, he would never accept the Cambridge pronunciation again. When schemers are talking of abandoning the study of Greek for the modern languages, they forget that Greek is a modern language, and still spoken hourly. To shut out such a literature as that of ancient Greece, because out of prejudice we will not pronounce it as living Greeks do now pronounce it, is a blindness close akin to mania.

wisdom, but the noise of folly will allay it to silence.

Here we may familiarize ourselves with an instructive little paragraph that occurs in Hill's account (p. 11), and produces vividly several of Barrow's characteristics :

As he could presently learn to play at all games, so he could accommodate his discourse to all capacities, that it should be grateful and profitable ; he could argue a point without arrogance or passion to convince the learned, and could talk pleasantly to the entertainment of easier minds, yet still maintaining his own character, which had some such authority as is insinuated in these words of Cicero to Atticus (Ep. xx., l. 14) : "Non te Bruti nostri vulticulus ab ista oratione deterat ?"

From Constantinople he returned to Venice ; and no sooner had he landed than the ship took fire, and burned to ashes, cargo and all, but with no soul hurt. He passed through Germany and Holland, and of this route his poems give some account.

By the time he again reached England he had somewhat overstepped the term at which Fellows of Trinity were then by oath obliged to take Holy Orders (16 H., 1., xii.) or resign their Fellowship.* Though the Church of England was so unsettled, and circumstances so much against him, he at once went up for ordination.† You may count upon Barrow in matters of this sort ; his action is always single of purpose and direct, without the least bravado or assumption of martyrdom ; he keeps to the chosen path, and, if requisite, will face any danger, and take it by the throat, if it must be so, as he did the mastiff in the anecdote which we shall relate before we have done with this memoir.

In the *annus mirabilis* of the Restoration, Church and State began to look up again and flourish, and much was expected to fall to him who had so much deserved. But nothing came to him, and he appears to have sought nothing, but to have contented himself with turning a Latin distich, which is as neat as an epigram by Owen :

Te magis optavit reditum, Carole, nemo,
Et nemo sensit te rediisse minus.‡

* Fellows of Trinity are obliged to take orders seven years after they take the M.A. degree (13. D., xli. 58). He had been travelling over five years. He had run out the three years' term, and got a renewed permission, as we have seen.

† He was ordained by Bishop Brownrigg (16. W., 160).

‡ This, of course has invited all manner of render-

Bibliographical and Literary Notes on the Old English Drama.

BEING *Addenda* TO HALLIWELL'S "DICTIONARY OF OLD ENGLISH PLAYS."

By W. CAREW HAZLITT.

(Continued.)

If it be not good, the Devil is in it.—By T. Decker, 1612. The plot is founded on the *History of Friar Rush*, of which there were earlier editions than any now known, rather than taken from Machiavel.

If you Know not me, you Know nobody.—By T. Heywood, 1605. Lady Ramsey, one of the *dramatis personæ* in this play, died in 1602.

Ignoramus.—By George Ruggle, 1630. This was licensed to Walter Burre, April 18, 1615. There is a second edition, enlarged and corrected, in 1630. That by Hawkins was in 1787. See *Correspondence of Sir Simonds D'Ewes*, ii. 399.

The translation into English in 1662 was, no doubt, by Robert Codrington.

Impatient Poverty.—The particulars about this piece are confused and imperfect.

Indian (The) Empress.—A play performed by some young ladies at Greenwich. The epilogue, with two prologues, is printed in *Flosculum Poeticum*, by P. K., 8vo., 1684.

Inconstant (The) Lady ; Or, Better late than never.—Mentioned in the *Marriage of Wit and Wisdom* volume, Shakesp. Soc., p. 85.

Inner Temple (The) Masque.—By W. Browne. This was performed at the Inner Temple on the 13th January, 1614-15.

Iphigenia.—A lost drama by George Peele. The *Iphigenia* of Euripides was translated by Jane, Lady Lumley, daughter of Henry, Earl of Arundel (King's MSS., xv. A.). See Lysons' *Environ*, 1st edition, i. 144-5. This lady died March 9, 1576-7. Not printed.

Iphis, Comadia.—An unpublished drama of the seventeenth century, dedicated to Dr. Juxon, president of St. John's College, Oxford. MS. in 4to. Sotheby's (Bishop Percy), April 29, 1884, No. 88.

Irish (The) Gentleman.—A play mentioned in Shirley's *Poems* (Works, by Dyce, vi. 491).

ings—from Ward, the Rev. Abraham Hill, to Whewell, of Trinity. One is found in Hone's works (7. H., i. 613) that, perhaps, is as good as any, though it is diffused through four lines, thus :

Oh, how my heart did ever burn,
To see my lawful King return !
Yet, whilst his happy fate I bless,
No one has felt his influence less.

With commendable reticence he did not include this among his *Poems*. It is too short, however, and too good to be forgotten. It might run thus :

None thy return, Charles, more could bless ;
And none than I could feel it less.

- Isle of Dogs (The).—See Bacon's *Conference of Pleasure*, ed. Spedding, xiv. and xxii.
- It in Vineam*; or, *The Parable of the Vineyard*.—A Comedy, by John Bouchier, Lord Berners. Written about 1525, and performed, according to Bishop Bale, at Calais.
- Jack Drum's Entertainment, 1601, etc.—According to E. Pudsey's Note-Book, written in the early part of the seventeenth century, this drama was the composition of John Marston. It has hitherto been regarded as anonymous. See Halliwell-Phillips's sale catalogue, July, 1889, No. 1257.
- Jack Juggler.—This and *Thersites* first occur, so far as I am aware, in a Catalogue of Rare Old Plays, sold at Sotheby's rooms, April 12, 1826, Nos. 141-2. I believe that they came from Lee Priory, the seat of Sir Egerton Brydges. Haslewood, in the introduction to his reprint of them both, 1820, is very mysterious as to their then whereabouts.
- Jane Shore.—*The History of the Life and Death of Master Shore and Jane his Wife, as it was lately acted by the Earl of Derby his servants*. Licensed to John Oxenbridge and John Busby, August 28, 1599. According to Collier, there were several plays on this subject. See a curious passage in Brooke's *Ghost of Richard the Third*, 1614, repr. 37.
- Jealous Lovers (The), by Thomas Randolph.—The list of editions is, as usual, full of mistakes and omissions; but it is not worth while, in such cases, to enter into minutiae.
- Jason and Medea.—In the *Defence of Cony-Catching*, 1592, the anonymous author seems to refer to the subject as if he had witnessed its performance on the stage.
- Jephtha.—This article is a mere transcript from Warton.
- John a Gaunt, etc.—Licensed to E. White in 1593. See Herbert, p. 1201.
- John Cox of Colliston.—Collier (*H.E.D.P.*, iii. 50) says *Collumpton*.
- John the Baptist.—A tragedy by James Wedderburn, acted at the West Port of Dundee in or about 1540. See Irving's *Scottish Poetry*, 1861, ch. 21, and Laing's repr. of Dundee Psalms, 1868, x.
- John the Baptist.—A Latin tragedy, by George Buchanan.
- Jonathas (Sir) the Jew.—*The Conversion of Sir Jonathas the Jew by the blessed Sacraments*, acted at Croxton. A MS. miracle-play of the fifteenth century in the library of Trinity College, Dublin.
- Julia and Julian (The Comedy of).—In rhyming couplets, and divided into acts and scenes. An unpublished MS. early seventeenth century, forming part of a commonplace book in oblong 12mo., shown to me at Sotheby's, May 9, 1887, by Mr. John Bohn.
- Julius Caesar.—Machyn, in his *Diary*, p. 276, has a passage, which has been interpreted (I think, wrongly) to mean that there was a play on this subject as early as 1562. In Mr. Fowle's sale at Sotheby's, June 13, 1870, an imperfect MS. of Shakespeare's play on this subject, supposed to be a transcript made in the time of Charles II., was bought for Mr. Halliwell-Phillips. It was said to vary from the printed editions.
- King and the Subject (The).—Malone thought that this was the same play as the *Tyrant*, the title being altered.
- Knight of the Burning Pestle (The).—From being noticed in Davies's *Scourge of Folly*, supposed from internal evidence to have appeared in 1611, this drama may have been composed, and even exhibited, in 1610.
- Ladrones; or, *The Robbers Island*.—An opera in a Romansike Way, by Mildmay Fane, Earl of Westmoreland. Unpublished MS. of the seventeenth century, with a map drawn in pen and ink. Sotheby's, July 17, 1888, No. 1054. Among the *dramatis personae* occur Magellan, Drake, Cavendish, etc.
- Lady Alimony, 1659.—By the words "daily acted" on the title, we are to understand that the play was a portraiture of practices in common vogue.
- Lady Moth.—Rather, *Lady Mother*. The MS. of this play was sold among Lord Charlemont's books at Sotheby's in 1865, and is now in the British Museum. Mr. A. H. Bullen ascribes it to Glapthorne.
- Laws of Nature.—It may be observed, in connection with the theories as to this piece, that Phillips, in his *Theatrum Poetarum*, 1675, calls it *The Law of Nature*.
- Liar (The).—Was this printed at all in 1661?
- Libertine, The.—By Thomas Shadwell, 1676. An adaptation from the Spanish.
- London Cuckolds (The).—By T. Ravenscroft, 1682. It appears from *Poems by W. C.*, 8vo., 1684, that this drama was performed at Hull in November, 1683, the prologue being by the said W. C., and being included in his volume.
- London Merchant (The).—A play so called is cited in the *Knight of the Burning Pestle*, which is ascribed to 1610. If it was a real play, it could scarcely be John Ford's.
- London's Triumph; or, *The Goldsmiths' Jubilee*.—By M. Taubman, 1687. A copy, which occurred some years ago at an auction, had four etchings, one defective, but whether actually belonging to the book or not seems uncertain. They are not in the Huth copy.
- London's Great Jubilee.—By the same, 1689. This pageant was revived in 1761 on the occasion of the visit of George III. to the City, when Sir T. Fludyer entered on office, and it was printed the same year in 8vo.
- Longer (The) thou livest, the more fool thou art.—By W. Wager [1569]. Gosson, in his *Plays Confuted* (1581), seems to speak of this drama as then in course of performance, or as having been recently acted. Roxb. Lib., repr., p. 189.
- Look about you, 1600.—Robin Hood is one of the characters.
- Lord and Lady (The) of Huntingdon's Entertainement of their right noble mother, Alice, Countesse Dowager of Darbie, the first nighte of her honors arriall at the house of Ashby.—Dedicated by John Marston to Alice, Countess of Derby. MS. at Bridgewater House.
- Lords' Masque (The).—By Thomas Campion, 1613. This is annexed to his *Relation of Q. Anne's Entertainment by Lord Knowles, at his seat near*

- Reading, on her way to Bath, April 27 and 28, 1613.
- Lost Lady (The).—By Sir W. Barclay, 1639. See Shakesp. Soc. ed. of *Marriage of Wit and Wisdom*, p. 85.
- Louis the Eleventh.—A play, 1658. This is mentioned in the list at the end of "Naps upon Parnassus," 1658, among "Books very lately Printed, or in the Press now printing." It also occurs in the list appended to Loveday's *Letters*, 1662.
- Love lies a bleeding.—Acted at Court, 1613. Is not this Beaumont and Fletcher's *Philaster*, or *Love lies a bleeding*, printed in 1620?
- Love's Hospital.—By George Wilde, 1636. Probably the same as *The Lovers' Hospital*, noted at p. 85 of Shakesp. Soc. ed. of *Marriage of Wit and Wisdom*. See also Corser's *Collectanea*, Part 6, p. 461.
- Lusty London. An interlude.—By George Puttenham. He says merely, "our interlude," and does not quite make out to my apprehension that the piece was by him. Still it may be so; for I see that elsewhere he applies a similar expression in referring to his own undoubted works.
- Lusus Pastorales*, newly compiled.—Licensed to Richard Jones in 1565, but no longer known. I cannot, of course, say whether they were dramatic compositions or mere pastoral poems.
- Macbeth.—An interlude performed before James I. in 1605, at Oxford, and mentioned in Wake's *Rex Platonius*, 1607.
- Mack (The).—Supposed by Collier to be the same as the *Mawe*, q. v.
- Maiden's Holiday (The).—A comedy by C. Marlowe and John Day. As Dyce points out in his Introduction to Marlowe, 1850, it is not likely that Day wrote it in conjunction, though he may have completed it.
- Manhood and Wisdom.—This, it is so far due to Chetwood to state, is mentioned in the list at the end of the *Old Law*, and is there called a comedy.
- Marriage (The) of Wit and Science*.—By John Redford. A MS. first printed by the Shakesp. Soc., 1848. It is a distinct production from the play printed about 1570, and inserted in my Dodsley.
- Marriage of Wit and Wisdom (The)*.—I find *Wit and Wisdom* allegorically personified in Langland's *Poem on the deposition of Richard II.*, Camd. Soc. ed., p. 22. In the play of *Sir Thomas More*, about 1590, an interlude is introduced with this title; but it has no further resemblance. The idea occurs in Langland's *Piers Ploughman*, Passus 10, ed. 1856, p. 173 *et seq.*
- Marriage (The) of the Virgin*.—A pageant, exhibited at Edinburgh in 1503, in honour of the nuptials of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., to James IV. of Scotland.
- Masque (A) presented on Candlemas night at Colloverton by the Earle of Essex, the Lord Willobie, Sir Tho. Beaumont*, etc.—Dyce, who possessed a transcript of this, supposed it to have been written by Sir T. Beaumont, created Viscount Beaumont of Swords in 1622.
- Masque (A) at the Lady Russell's in June, 1600*, "of eight maides of honour and other gentlemen in name of the Muses to seeke one of their fellows." Chamberlain's *Letters*, Camden Society, 1861, p. 83.
- Masquerade du Ciel.—By J. S., 1640. Not a play.
- Matilda.—This is probably Davenport's *John and Matilda*. Jacob's *Political Register* should be his *Poetical Register*.
- Melibaus*.—A drama, doubtless in Latin, by Ralph Radcliff, who probably founded it on Chaucer.
- Merry Dialogue (A) between Band, Cuff, and Ruff*, 1615.—Reprinted the same year under the title of *Exchange Ware at the second hand*, etc., and again, under the old title, in 1661.
- Mirror of Life (The)*.—A play mentioned in Dyce's Shakesp., 2nd edit., i. 48.
- Miseries of Enforced Marriage (The).—By George Wilkins, 1607, etc. If it be the case that "George Wilkins the poet," mentioned as having been buried August 19, 1603 (Collier's *Bibl. Cat.*, i. 202), was the author of this play, it must have lain by for some years before publication. In the register of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, he seems to be expressly called the poet, so that we must presume it to be at least probable that he composed this drama. But he must have left a descendant, perhaps a son, of both his names, who joined with Decker in compiling a Jest-Book in 1607, and in the following year published on his own account a novel founded on the play of *Pericles*, not as it was printed, but as he had seen it on the stage. The question is, after all, whether the elder Wilkins was not misdescribed as a poet in the parish-book, or whether his works were, as often happened, anonymous productions, to which we have lost the clue. Saving that expression in the register, one hand might easily have written all that we possess under this name. Nor is there any other case, we believe, where father and son successively gave to the world notable literary performances, unless we are to except the two Drydens.
- Misogonus.—A MS. play, by Thomas Richards. Was he more than the transcriber?
- Mistis Parliament Her Gossiping, 1648.—Not a play.
- Monsieur Thomas.—By John Fletcher, 1639. See *Father's Own Son*. This revival appears to have been unknown to Dyce.
- Most Koyal (The) and magnificent Entertainment of the mighty Prince the Palgrave at the Hague and other places in his journey for England*.—Licensed Oct. 19, 1612. Was it dramatic?
- Mortimer's Fall.—By Benjamin Jonson. It is referred to by the publisher of Suckling's works, ed. 1658, in a Preface to the Reader.
- Mother Rummung*.—A Comedy; is mentioned in the List at the end of the *Old Law*, 1656. No author named.
- Motives (The).—This seems to be merely the tract of 1622, relating to the quarrel between Jonson and Inigo Jones.
- Mucedorus, 1598, etc.—This requires to be re-written. It is curious that Halliwell-Phillips should not have drawn attention to John Rowe's account, printed in 1653, of the performance of this play by

- countrymen of Stanton · Harcourt at Witney with tragical results.
- Much Ado about Nothing.—A Dutch play on the same subject was performed in Holland, in 1618, under the title of *Timbre de Cardene ende Fenicie van Messine*.
- Muses' Looking-Glass.—By T. Randolph, 1638. This piece was revived at Covent Garden Theatre in 1748 and 1749, and an alteration of it, called *The Mirrour*, was published, 8vo., 1758.
- Mustapha.—A tragedy, by the Earl of Orrery, 1668. A MS. of this play in old blue morocco binding is in the British Museum. It is contemporary, and perhaps the original.
- Night Walker (The), 1640, etc.—In the folio of Beaumont and Fletcher, 1679. Left incomplete by Fletcher, and finished, as it is supposed, by Shirley. See Dyce's *B. and F.*, xi. 123.
- Noah's Flood, 1679.—Re-issued in 1684 and 1691 under fresh titles, and reprinted, 12mo., 1714, under a fourth one.
- Nobleman (The).—By Cyril Tourneur. Dr. Furnivall told me many years ago that the MS. was in the hands of a gentleman at Oxford, who was editing Tourneur's Works; but I have heard nothing further of it.
- Nobody and Somebody.—Figures, similar to those of *Nobody* and *Somebody*, which accompany the old edition of this play (printed about 1606), are carved in the seat of the Bishop's throne in Ripon Cathedral.
- Ordinary (The).—By W. Cartwright, 1651. The play seems from internal evidence to have been written in 1634. The author died in 1643.
- Orestes.—A play, by John Pickering, 1567. The only copy known is in the British Museum. It was found in the West of England many years ago. Mr. Payne Collier offered £52 10s. for a second at the time.
- Orestes Furiens.—By T. Decker, 1597. Not *Furies*, as in the text.
- Orlando Furioso.—By Robert Greene, 1594, 1599. In the *Defence of Cony-Catching*, 1592, Greene is charged with having sold this piece twice over. It had been acted in 1591.
- Orpheus.—The Description of the great machines of the Descent of Orpheus into Hell. Presented at the Cockpit by the French Comedians, 1661. It is taken from Ovid's *Metam.*, x.-xi. In the Bodleian.
- Owl (The).—By R. Daborne, 1613. This is mentioned in the List at the end of the *Old Law*, 1656, and is there called a comedy.
- Painter's Daughter (The).—See a fuller account in Collier, *H.E.D.P.*, i. 237.
- Palamon and Arcite.—By Richard Edwards, acted in 1566. These are the two principal characters in the *Two Noble Kinsmen*, 1634; and Charles Lamb, in one of his letters to Coleridge, cites the latter play under this title, as if there had been an extant production of that name. But the Elizabethan piece is no longer known. In the text it is almost described as if it had been two separate works.
- Pandora; or, The Converts.—By Sir W. Killigrew, 1664, 1666. Also in his *Three Plays*, 8vo., 1665. VOL. XX.
- In Horne's *Catalogue of the Library of Queen's College, Cambridge*, this is given to THOMAS BRATH-WAIT.
- Pardoner and the Friar (The), 1533.—This is particularly noticed in Wright's *Historia Histrionica*, 1699.
- Paris and Vienna.—But see Revels' Accounts, pp. 10, 11, and 13.
- Parliament of Love (The).—By Philip Massinger. The MS. referred to in the text was lent by Malone to Gifford; it is now in the Dyce Collection at South Kensington, having apparently never been returned. It is a folio of 19 leaves.
- Parson's Wedding (The).—By Thomas Killigrew. This play was written, as the separate title states, at Basle, in Switzerland, where the author was then living in exile. He wishes the reader as much leisure to peruse, as he had to compose, it.
- Passion of Christ (The).—Henry Machyn, in his *Diary*, p. 138, speaks of the performance beginning on June 7, 1557. Collier, and Halliwell-Phillipps probably after him, says 1556.
- Patient Grissel.—A comedy, by Ralph Radcliffe. Taken from Boccaccio.
- By Houghton, Chettle, and Decker. In the list at the end of the *Old Law*, 1656, "Old Patient Grissel" and "New Patient Grissel" are mentioned as two distinct comedies.
- Pedantius.—By M., *i.e.*, Master Wingfield, 1631. The two copper-plates represent Dromodotus and Pedantius. Peacham, in his *Compleat Gentleman*, 1622, refers to it as performed at Trinity College, Cambridge.
- Pedlar (The).—This is probably the piece appended in 1630 to Randolph's "Aristippus." An early MS. of it was in a folio volume of poetical and dramatic miscellanies sold by Sotheby and Co. in March, 1872, among the Windham books.
- Pelopæa and Alopec.—See the Dictionary, v. *Amphrisa*.
- Peregrinatio Scholastica Or Learneinges Pilgrimage.—By John Day. Sloane MS., 3150. 4to., 32 leaves. First printed in Mr. A. H. Bullen's edition, 1881.
- Perseverance, Imagynacion, Contemplacion, and Frewil.—A fragment of an interlude, in which these were characters, was sold among Mr. Bright's books in 1845; but it belongs to *Hickscorner*.
- Philosophaster.—A Latin Comedy, by Robert Burton, exhibited at Christ Church, Oxford, Feb. 16, 1617-18. It is mentioned in the *Anatomy of Melancholy*. A copy is in the Chetham Library, and has been printed by Mr. Buckley.
- Pilgrimage to Parnassus (The).—This is mentioned in the prologue to the *Return from Parnassus*, 1606, and seems to be distinct from the *Progress to Parnassus*, which is merely the *Return* under a different title.
- Pirate (The).—By Robert Davenport. S. Sheppard, in his *Poems*, 1651, addresses some lines "To Mr. Davenport, on his Play called the Pirate."
- Plasidas.—The History of Plasidas, by Henry Chettle. This drama, no longer known, is cited in Henslowe's *Diary*, ed. Collier, pp. 149-50.
- Play of Plays (The).—See Introduction to Shakespeare Society's edition of Gosson's *School of Abuse*.
- Plutus.—The Plutus of Aristophanes, translated by

- H. H. B. 4to., 1659. It is mentioned in the list of plays at the end of the *Old Law*, 1656, as if it were then already in existence.
- Pope's Councillors*.—A play against the Pope's Councillors, by Tho. Wilbye. See Collier, *H. E. D. P.*, i. 131.
- Portia*.—A drama, by Thomas Kyd. This is promised in the dedication of his *Cornelia*, 1594, to Lady Sussex, as his next summer's labour; but nothing more is known of it.
- Priscianus Vapulans*.—A Latin drama, quoted by Peacham in his *Compleat Gentleman*, edit. 1627. See Fry's *Bibliogr. Memoranda*, 1816, p. 193. Mr. Fry notes: "Priscianus, a comedy in Latin, was entered on the books of the Stationers' Company, Feb. 9, 1630 [-1]."
- Prodigal Son (The)*.—A play which, in the prospectus of the New Shakespear Society, is said to exist in a German translation of an English original.
- Progress to Parnassus (The)*.—See *Pilgrimage to Parnassus*, *suprà*.
- Promos and Cassandra*.—Whetstone afterwards included a prose digest of this drama in his *Hep-tameron*, 1582.
- Proud Poverty*.—A play quoted in Dyce's *Shakespear*, 2nd edit., i. 48. ? the same as *Impatient Poverty*.
- Pseudomasia*.—See *Notes and Queries*, 3rd S., ix. 321.
- Puritan Maid (The)*, *Modest Wife*, and *Wanton Widow*. By T. Middleton. Doubtless the same as the piece included in the editions of Middleton under the title of the *Widow*.

(To be concluded.)



Early Church Dedications in Buckinghamshire.

BY J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY, F.S.A.

ALTHOUGH the churches of Buckinghamshire are generally considered uninteresting, and many of them are certainly inferior both as to size and merit, there being much rough walling and very little delicate detail, still it must not be imagined that there are no churches of value, for there are some of great interest and well worthy of the most attentive examination. Among such may be mentioned Stewkley, North Marston, Chilton, Hillesden, Priors Risborough, Olney, Clifton Raynes, Enberton, Aylesbury, Wing, Cuddington, and Great Missenden. Less satisfactory specimens of ecclesiastical architecture will be found at Loudwater, Fawley, Hedsor, Little Hampden, Aston, Kingsey, Fenny

Stratford, and Penn. The scarcity of good building-stone probably accounts for much of the apparent shortcoming, for we may be sure that the Churchmen of Buckinghamshire in the days of old met the requirements of their age with such materials and knowledge as they possessed, giving freely of their substance to make their churches as beautiful as it lay in their power to do. When men loved the Church, then her buildings were adorned in glorious beauty; and when again, as in the middle of the seventeenth century, the power came to men who hated her, and would have destroyed her if they could, then they brake down the carved work thereof with axes and hammers. Too true, also, it is that many churches in Buckinghamshire, as in other counties, have suffered much from gross neglect, and perhaps even still more so from injudicious and tasteless alterations and mis-called restoration, still an English parish church, though all in it that meets the eye may be of comparatively recent date, has in it traditions which stretch into a past so remote that even the imagination can scarcely follow it to its beginning. To trace the origin of our National Church, we must go back to the all-important Synod of Whitby held in A.D. 664. Twelve centuries have rolled by since then, and during all that time our Church has been alive and active, its edifices have been continually altered and improved, and also injured to meet the ideas and necessities of each succeeding generation; small churches have grown into large ones; some parts may have been rebuilt over and over again so that nothing of the original edifice may now remain above ground, or it may be that little of that which next succeeded it may be visible. But the church is the same; it has always been there, and always been used. Many churches there are in England whose foundations date back to those remote days, and it is no small matter and no small privilege that we can to-day worship where our fathers have done for more than a thousand years. These churches are the only—the living though silent—witnesses of the prosperity and adversity, the joys and the sorrows, the faith and the feelings, which have actuated the men of their parishes for many centuries. Hence it is that we are prompted, with the permission

of the editor, to supplement the Kentish and Essex dedications by those of Buckinghamshire.

- To St. Mary the Virgin.*—Addington, Amer-sham, Ashendon, Aylesbury, Brayfield, Bechampton, Bletchley, Great Brickhill, Little Brickhill, Chesham, Colnbrook, Clifton Raynes, Castletorpe, Chilton, Middle Claydon, East Claydon, Long Crendon, Datchet, Ditton, Denham, Drayton-Bauchamp, Edlesborough, Farnham Royal, Filgrove, Fleet Marston, Hedgerley, Hitcham, Hardwick, Hawridge, Hardmead, Haversham, Haddenham, Hambleton, Ivinghoe, Leckhampstead, Linslade, Lavendon, Ludgershall, Marsh Gibbon, Marsh Langley, Mentmore, Mursley, Moulsoe, Marston North, Oakley, Padbury, Pitstone, Princes Risborough, Quainton, Radnage, Stowe, Stewkley, Shenley Mansell, Stoke Hammond, Stoke Mandeville, Saunderton, Thornborough, Turweston, Turville, Wexham, Whaddon, Wavendon, Willen, Woughton, Wendover, Weston Turville.
- To the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin.*—Hartwell.
- To SS. Mary and Nicholas.*—Chetwode, Eton.
- To All Saints.*—Beaconsfield, Marsworth, Soulberry, Wing, Brickhill Bow, Calverton, Emberton, Lathbury, Great Linford (?), Loughton, Milton Keynes, Ravenstone, Brill, Easington, Middle Claydon, Oving, Wootton Underwood, Buckland, Hulcott (?), Little Kimble, Great Marlow, High Wycombe.
- To St. Andrew.*—Wyrardisbury.
- To St. Augustine.*—Westbury.
- To St. Bartholomew.*—Fingest.
- To St. Botolph.*—Bradenham.
- To St. Catharine.*—Gawcott, Towersey.
- To St. Cecilia.*—Adstock.
- To St. Dunstan.*—Monks Risborough.
- To St. Edmund.*—Maids Morton.
- To St. Edward.*—Shalstone.
- To St. Etheldreda.*—Horley.
- To St. Faith.*—Newton Longueville.
- To St. Firmin.*—North Crawley.
- To St. Giles.*—Water Stratford, Chalfont St. Giles, Stoke Pogis, Cheddington, Tottenhoe, Stoney Stratford, Pitchcott.

To the Holy Cross.—Slapton.

To the Holy Trinity.—Penn, Drayton Parsloe, Little Wolston, Great Wolston, Bledlow.

To St. James.—Akeley, Barton Hartshorn, Dorney, Fulmer, Aston Abbots, Great Horwood, Hanslope, Boarstall, Bierton.

To St. John Baptist.—Hornton, Preston Bissett, Grandborough, Dorton, Lee, Little Missenden, Stone, Little Marlow.

To St. John Evangelist.—Radcliffe, Whitchurch.

To St. Laud. (?)—Sherrington.

To St. Laurence.—Caversfield, Upton, Choulesbury, Nettleden, Winslow, Bradwell, Broughton, Chicheley, Weston Underwood.

To St. Leonard.—Foscott, Chesham Bois, Grendon Underwood, Aston.

To St. Margaret.—Biddlesden.

To St. Martin.—Dunton, Fenny Stratford.

To St. Mary Magdalene.—Tingewick, Boveny, Stoney Stratford, Shabbington, Upper Winchendon, Great Hampden.

To St. Michael.—Steeple Claydon, Edgcott, Thornton, Chenies, Horton, Walton, Aston, Sandford, Waddesdon, Aston, Clinton, Halton, Horsenden, Hughendon.

To St. Nicholas.—Hillesdon, Lillingstone Dayrell, Taplow, Cublington, Little Horwood, Newton Blossomville, Simpson, Cheersley, Ickford, Kingsey, Lower Winchendon, Cuddington, Hulcott (?), Great Kimble, Hedsor.

To St. Paul.—Woburn.

To St. Peter.—Sutton Kings, Burnham, Chalfont St. Peter, Iver, Astwood, Gayhurst, Goldington, Stanton Bury, Tyringham, Ilmer, Worminghall, Quarrendon, Medmenham.

To SS. Peter and Paul.—Buckingham, Hoggeston, Wingrave, Newport Pagnel, Olney, Dinton, Ellesborough, Great Missenden.

To St. Swithin.—Swanbourne.


Dedications Unknown.—Latimer, Grove, Little Hampden, Loudwater, and probably Hulcott.

None of these invocations appear to call for comment. Take the county as a whole, it is delightful to find how much real old work has come down to us. Whitewash within and plaster without have everywhere tended rather to preserve than to destroy.

The once fine Decorated church of St. Peter at Quarrendon is in ruins. Having been abandoned it was, as a matter of course, neglected. There is no surer way of bringing about the total destruction of any building than to leave it unused. So long as it has a use, it is someone's interest to keep it in repair. Leave it, and it will become ruinous and fall to pieces, or it will have to be pulled down because it has become dangerous. The loss of an ancient church is as grievous as it is irrevocable, but it is too often a loss not appreciated until too late; and the old church has been replaced by one of the *cheap* churches which, we are often told, are the want of the age. Cheap churches! We want a little more of the spirit which actuated our remote ancestors in the so-called dark ages. Then the question was, not how cheaply could a church be built, but how beautifully. Men did not then offer unto the Lord of all, that which cost them comparatively nothing. There is something in an ancient village church which has a peculiar charm for the mind—something felt, but not easily described. We take pleasure not only in its stones, but even in its very dust. Every such building is a page of our National Church history, reminding us of those early Christian days in this England of ours before the advent of St. Augustine and his monks.



Traders' Tokens.

ONSIDERABLE interest has lately been taken in a branch of numismatics that for many years was almost wholly neglected. Every possible attention in late years has been given to the study of English coins, and the light shed upon difficult problems in the history of our country has been proved to be both important and far-reaching.

Systematic study of English numismatics has, however, revealed the fact that while the events connected with the Crown are often commemorated by the regal money, it is to the "money of necessity" that historians must look for facts respecting the people.

To illustrate our point we have only to

refer to the pax on the coins of William I., and to the Newark and Oxford and Worcester coins of Charles I., as examples of coins bearing their own lessons of peace and war.

The fleur-de-lis on our English coins, borne as the arms of France, the cardinal's hat, the counter-mark of the arms of Zealand on the coins of Elizabeth, and the various places of mintage, from Aberystwith and Bristol to Chester and Colchester, are all further illustrations of change, of warfare, and of conflict, connected with the Crown and the monarchy in troublous times.

Little or nothing, however, can we glean from the English regal currency as to the life of the people, and it is because they fill up this hiatus that the tokens issued in the seventeenth century have become the subject of closer investigation. The issue of the first volume of the standard work on *Traders' Tokens** to the subscribers, an issue which has been anxiously awaited by collectors for the past six years, suggests to us that the present is a fitting occasion for a few general remarks upon the traders' tokens of the seventeenth century, which are the subject of the exhaustive and valuable work just referred to.

The tokens of the seventeenth century are small and insignificant-looking pieces of brass and copper, very thin, and with inscriptions and designs in very low relief. The halfpence are about the size of the modern farthing, or rather larger; the farthings about the size of a fourpenny-piece.

Their execution is simple and rough; their designs archaic and poor in artistic power; their lettering generally clear, but full of orthographic errors, and to appearance they are a very uninviting species of coins.

Their issue commenced in 1648, and only extended to 1679, so that the entire series forms one very short chapter of thirty years in a most important and exciting period of English history. They were issued to supply a public want. The necessity for small change was becoming a serious one, and trade was greatly crippled by the want of it. The Government of the day, as Governments

* *Traders' Tokens*, by George C. Williamson, F.R.S.L., F.R. Hist. Soc., etc., vol. i., issued by subscription. Elliot Stock, London.

are wont to do, promised and theorized. The people could not wait, and taking the question of demand into their own hands, supplied it with the issue of these quaint homely promises to pay; and by the issue of their illegal coinage forced the Government to recognise the need for a smaller regal coin than then existed.

The tokens usually bear on one side the name of the issuer, and on the other the place of issue; and in the field some device having reference to the issuer's trade or occupation on one side, and the issuer's initials, together generally with those of his wife, on the other. Their places of issue may be taken to teach our first lesson, or to point out one instance of their historical importance.

The fact that eighty-three traders in Exeter issued tokens, thirty-two in High Wycombe, sixty in Rotherhithe, forty in Bury St. Edmunds, twenty in the tiny village of Oundle, in Northamptonshire, and twenty in Durham; while but fourteen were struck in Manchester, eleven in Liverpool, two in Brighton, and one each in Clapham, Sunderland, Gateshead, Stockton, Oldham, Burnley, and Bury, is not without interest, as the comparative size and character and importance of these places have so much varied since 1648.

Then the local government of the places appears to have much varied. In Guildford the churchwardens' initials appear on the town piece; in Chard the name of the Portreeve; in Gloucester and Lincoln, that of the Maier; Wootten, the Maier and Aldermen; Southampton and Romsey, the Corporation; in Hereford, the Sword-Bearer; St. Neots and St. Ives, Grantham and Boston, the Overseers; Ilchester, the Bailiffs; Taunton, the Constables; while in other towns they were issued by the High Bailiff; Chamberlain, and Treasurer. All this variety gives us some interesting information upon the peculiarities of local and municipal government in those days, and the high position then occupied in some towns by such officials as churchwardens, overseers, and sword-bearer, who in later times fill quite subordinate positions. The main idea and reason for their issue was, in very many cases, kept well in view—namely, that of

being of essential service to the poorer residents, and it is of interest to read on the tokens of Andover, "Remember the Poore," "For the poore," "Help o' Andover for the poore's benefit;" at Croyland, "The poore's halfpenny;" at Southwold, "For the poore's advantage;" at Tamworth, "For change and charitie;" and in very many places such legends as, "To be changed by the Overseers for the poor," "By the Overseers for the use of the poor," and so on.

In the question of trade in the seventeenth century the tokens have somewhat to tell us.

Local trades are referred to and depicted upon the tokens—as, for instance, lace in Buckinghamshire; wool in Surrey; gloves in Leicester; needles in Chichester; say or bay, a kind of fine serge, at Colchester; and lace at St. Neots, receiving mention and device; and on tokens of Sherborne appear a representation of a plain band or stock, the manufacture of which was at one time a staple industry in Sherborne, and first said to have been introduced there. These stocks were sometimes sent on to Saffron Walden to be dyed yellow, and worn that colour by the fashionable gallants of the Court of Charles II., and supported by a Pickadill.

On a token of Ashburton the teasel (*Dipsacus Fullonum*) is shown, and has clear reference to the process of preparing cloth carried on in that district, and to the cultivation of the teasel plant.

On very many Norfolk tokens the issuers style themselves worsted-weavers, showing the trade prevailing at that time in Northern Norfolk. Not a single Cornish token, however, has any reference to the leading industry, mining, or to mines.

The use of signs was common amongst seventeenth-century traders, and in many cases these signs were the arms of the civic guild of the trade to which they belonged. There is hardly a trading guild bearing arms that is not represented on this series of tokens, although naturally some occur very much more frequently than others.

It is evident that use of these coats-of-arms as signs of trade was very frequent; in many towns every token bears the arms of some trade, and probably used the coat

armour as its sign. In some towns, research in corporation and guild records has revealed the fact of a close relationship, alliance, and, to some extent, obedience, existing between those of a trade in a town forming that guild, and what was evidently looked upon, to some extent, as headquarters in London. It is impossible to say to what extent this intimate connection existed. It is referred to but seldom in guild records, and then only briefly, as though well known; but it is clear that the trades generally used the armorial bearings of the company as signs, formed themselves into local guilds for the management and restriction of their own trade, and to a certain extent owned and recognised a sort of allegiance due to the London company.

The entire question of signs is one that might well fill the whole of the limited space of this paper, abounding as it does in many curious details. The great bulk of London tokens bear devices which were evidently used as signs, and were referred to in the inscription as such. Take, for instance, "The Dog and Duck," "The Prince Morris," "Windmill," "Nag's Head," "Raven," "Turk's Head," "3 and 3," "Mitre," "Swan," and "King," and many others, some, of course, having reference to the trade carried on, and, in some instances, being a detached portion of the trade arms, as the "Virgin" from the Mercers' arms; the "Mermaid" from the Apothecaries'; the "Three Crowns," or the "Three Tuns," from Skinners' or Vintners'; and "Adam and Eve" from the Fruiterers' arms; but in most cases merely being signs, and having no intimate connection with the trader using them or his trade.

In some instances an interesting light is thrown upon the buildings and streets of the place of issue. Tokens issued at Buttis Gate and North Gate, Colchester, preserve the names of those ancient gateways; Olivant Stair and Redriff Wall, the memory of the Elephant landing-steps and the Rotherhithe Wall; and on a token of Bideford, the old beacon on the bridge, long since removed, is depicted. In very many cases reference is made to gateways, streets, paths, and buildings long since demolished, and to those who lived in and near them. A token

of Rayleigh bears a bull with a ring in its mouth, and probably was struck at the inn standing on what is now termed Bull Yard, a name without much meaning until a ring and stump a few years since were dug up on the spot, and it was then seen that the token represented a bull being baited, and that this amusement was carried on in that yard. Names of patron-saints now seldom heard of are also preserved on these tokens, as St. Alkmund and St. Sidwell. The prevalence of coffee-houses is referred to, many tokens being struck at these houses and bearing a hand pouring out coffee, and in some cases a kind of urn or samovar. Their sign was generally that of a Turk's head or Morat, and on one token are the words "Coffee, Tobacco, Sherbet, Tea, and Chocolate, in Exchange Alley, London." A West-Country token was struck at the "Pack Horse Inn," and bears a pack-saddle on it, and it has been the means of identifying the portion of bridlepath or pack-saddle road in a village about which there was some doubt; but the inn that was situated near it having been proved by the token to have once borne the name of "Pack Horse," the position of the road was fixed. The persistence of local names is another subject upon which the tokens give some information of value. No names are so persistent in village life as those of the old inns, and tokens bearing their signs and names in country villages are often of great interest from the inns, or at least their signs, still remaining.

Representations of articles of domestic use occur often on the tokens, and are often depicted of quaint and curious shape, and styled by their early and unusual names; thus a three-legged pot on one is called a crock; gloves of very great length, more like the present gants de Suède, are on the tokens of a mercer in Suffolk, calling himself the Glover; an odd-looking tub appears on some tokens of St. Ives, in which two women are washing. Quaint-shaped pestles and mortars, and very pretty keys, appear on some tokens, and tobacco-pipes of the short squat shape common to the period, also inkhorns and the leathern jugs known as black-jacks.

Space will not, however, permit of our

referring at greater length to these domestic pieces of money, these early traders' promises to pay; but we believe that their value, as affording much indirect light upon the life and habits of the common people of the Stuart times, is only just beginning to be recognised, and that in a short time it will be the subject of fuller recognition. We do not claim for our tiny favourites artistic merit, although they do possess a certain homely quaint art of their own; nor do we consider them as mementoes of great events or stirring struggles, but we are glad to know that more fully their historical value is becoming known; and the issue of Mr. Williamson's work will, we believe, to no slight degree give the required impetus to their systematic study, and to a more careful attention of their devices and legends.



Gleanings from Recent Book-Sales.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO HAZLITT'S "BIBLIOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS AND NOTES."

(Continued.)



DEMOSTHENES.

Demosthenis, Græcorum Oratorum Principis, Olynthiacæ orationes tres, & Philippicæ quatuor, è Græco in Latinum conversæ. A Nicolao Carro Anglo Nouocastrensi, Doctore medico, et Græcarum literarum Cantabrigiensi Academia professore Regio. ¶ Addita est etiam Epistola de vita, & obitu eiusdem mNicolai Carri, & carmina, cum Græca, tum Latina, in eundem conscripta. Londini, apud Henricum Denhamum. Anno 1571. 4to, A—Bb in fours, Bb 4 blank. Dedicated to Dr. Wilson.

The notice of Carr is in the form of an epistle to Sir Walter Mildmay, by Bartholomew Dodington. The verses on his death are in Greek and Latin, and among the writers are Henry Howard, brother of the Duke of Norfolk, John Studley, Thomas Preston, Giles Fletcher, etc.

DIGGES, LEONARD.

A Prognostication of Right good effect, fructifullly augmented, contayninge playne, briefe, pleasant, chosen rules, to iudge the wether for euer, by the Sunne, Moone,

Sterres, Cometes, Raynbowe, Thunder, Cloudes, with other Extraordinarie tokens, not omitting the aspectes of Cometes, with a brefe Iudgemente for euer, of Plentie, Lacke, Sickenes . . . agayne published by Leonard Dygges. Gentyelman, in the yeare of oure Lorde. 1555. Imprynted at London, within the blacke Fryars, by Thomas Gemini, 1555. 4to. *, 4 leaves: B—G 2 in fours: A—B 3 in fours, with the Calendar. With a diagram on title and others in the volume. *B. M.*

DOVER, JOHN, of Gray's Inn.

The Roman Generalls: or, The Distressed Ladies. . . London: Printed for Samuel Herrick . . . 1667. 4to, A—H 2 in fours, H 2 with the Epilogue. Dedicated to Robert, Lord Brook.

DRYDEN, JOHN.

Absalon et Achitophel. Carmine Latino Heroico. Oxon. Typis Lichfieldianis Prostant apud Ricardum Davis. Anno Domini 1682. 4to, A—E in fours.

DRYDEN, JOHN, Junior.

The Husband His own Cuckold. A Comedy. As it is Acted at the Theater in Little Lincolns-Inn-Fields. By His Majesty's Servants. Written by John Dryden, Jun. *Et Pater Aeneas & Avunculus excitet Hector.*—Virg. London: Printed for J. Tonson . . . 1696. 4to., A—H in fours, and *, 2 leaves. Dedicated to Sir Robert Howard.

DUFFET, THOMAS.

The Mock-Tempest; Or, The Enchanted Castle. Acted at the Theatre Royal. Written by T. Duffett. *Hic totus volo rineat libellus.* Mart. London, Printed for William Cademan . . . 1675. 4to. A, 3 leaves: B—H in fours.

ELIOT, JOHN.

The Glorious Progress of the Gospel Amongst the Indians in New England. Manifested by three Letters, under the Hand of that famous Instrument of the Lord, Mr. John Eliot. And another from Mr. Thomas Mayhew, jun.: Both Preachers of the Word, as well to the English as Indians in New England. . . Published by Edward Winslow. . . London: Printed for Hannah Allen, in Pope's-head-Alley. 1649. 4to., A—E 2 in fours. With an Appendix by I. D.

ENGLAND.

The descrypcyon of Englonde. Here foloweth a lytell treatyse, the whiche treateh [*sic*] of the descripcion of this londe whiche of olde tyme was named Albyon. And after Brytayne And now is called Englonde and speketh of the noblesse and worthynesse of the same. [Col.] Fynysshed & enprynted in Flete-strete in the sygne of the George by Rycharde Pynson prynter vnto the kynges noble grace | the yere of oure lorde a. m. cccc. x. die vero. xix. Decembris. Folio, A—C in sixes; D, 4. D 3 *verso* has the large device. D 4 was blank, and was deficient in the Perkins copy.

Below the colophon in this edition is a catalogue of the Kings of England from William I. to Henry VII.

The *Description of England*, although it was doubtless intended to accompany the *Fructus Temperum* of the same date and printer, is a complete tract in itself, and was unquestionably so sold and considered at the time.

ERASMUS, DESIDERIUS, of Rotterdam.

The Complaint of peace. Wryten in Latyn, by the famous Clerke Erasmus [*sic*] Roterodamus. And Nuely translated into Englyshe by Thomas Paynell. Anno domini 1559. [Col.] Imprinted at London, in Paules Churchyard, by John Cawoode, one of the Prynters to the Queens Maiestye. Cum priuilegio Regiæ Maiestatis. Sm. 8vo., A—F in eights. Black-letter. Dedicated to "Antonie Vicounte Momtegue," K.G.

EUROPE.

A brief Description of the future History of Europe, from Anno 1650 to An. 1710. Treating principally of those grand and famous Mutations yet expected in the World, as, The ruine of the Popish Hierarchy, the final annihilation of the Turkish Empire, the Conversion of the Eastern and Western Jews, and their Restauration to their ancient Inheritance in the holy Land, and the Fifth Monarchie of the universall Reign of the Gospell of Christ upon Earth. . . . Composed upon the Occasion of the young Kings Arrival into Scotland, to shew what will in probability be the Event of the present Affairs in England and Scotland. . . . Printed in

the Yeare 1650. 4to., A—F in fours, besides the title and preface.

Some of the comments or notes purport to be taken out of a MS. of Paul Grebner in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge.

FENS.

The Picklock of the Old Fenne Project : Or, Heads of Sir John Maynard his severall Speeches, Taken in Short-hand, at the Committee for Lincolneshire Fens, in the Exchequer Chamber.

Consisting of {
Matter of Fact.
Matter of Law.
Presidents.
Quæres and Answers.

London, Printed by J. B. 1650. 4to. A, 4; B, 2; C, 4.

FERRIER, OGIER, Physician to Catherine de Medicis.

A Learned Astronomical discourse, of the iudgement of Natiuities. Deuided into three Bookes, . . . Translated by Thomas Kelway Gentleman. Published by Authority . . . At London, Printed at the widdow Charlewoods house, for Edwarde White. Anno 1593. 4to. ¶, 4 leaves : A—P in fours, P 4 blank.

In the dedication to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, Kelway describes himself as one of the Trumpets in ordinary to her Highness.

FIESCHI, OTTOBONE.

Incipiunt opera super constitutiones procuriales & Ottonis. [Col.] Expliciūt constitutiones Legatine cum Johanne Ottone. Impresse Londoñ. per me wynandum de worde | in the flete strete. in signo solis commorātem. Anno dñi. M. cccc. xvii. Sm. 8vo., A—M in eights. With the device occupying M 8.

FISHER, JOHN, Bishop of Rochester.

This treatise concernynge the fruytfull saynges of Dauyd the kyng & prophete in the seuen penytencyall psalmes. Deuyded in seuen sermons Was made and compyled by the ryght reuerente fader in god Johan fyssher doctour of dyuynyte and bysshop of Rochester at the exortacion and sterynge of the moost excellent pryncesse Margarete countesse of Rychemouit and Derby | & moder to our souerayne lorde kyng hēry the. vii. [Col.] Here endeth the exposycyon of 7 vii. psalmes. Enprynted at London in the fletestrete at the sygne of 7 sonne by

Wynkyn de Worde. In the yere of oure lorde m.cccccc.viii., y xvi. day of y moneth of Juyn. The xxiii. of y reygne of our souerayne lorde kynge Hēry the seuenth. 4to. aa, 8; bb, 4; cc, 8; dd, 4; ee, 8; ff, 4; gg, 8; hh, 4; ii, 8; kk, 4; ll, 8; mm, 4; nn, 8; oo, 8; pp, 8; qq, 4; rr, 8; ss, 4; tt, 8; vv, 4; xx, 8; yy, 4; zz, followed by a sheet of 6, the last page with the large device.

The title is beneath the royal arms and portcullis, etc. Sothebys, July, 1889, No. 791 (Perkins). On the title of this copy was the autograph, "James Birchenough, 1745," and on the flyleaf, "The Gift of my Grandfather James Birchenough." Birchenough, who was apparently not a scholar, has noted at the side of the title, "The author was put to death by unappy Henry y 8th King of England."

FISHER PAYNE.

Inavgvratio Olivariana, Sive pro Prefectura Serenissimi Principis Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ, Dom. Olivari: Carmen Votivum.

—Non ultima Laus est
Principibus placuisse.—

Londini, typis Newcombianis. Anno
Nostræ Salutis } { M.DC.LIV.
Olivari Protectoris } { Primo.

Folio. Title, dedication, and frontispiece,
3 leaves; A, 4 leaves: A—P in fours.

This volume includes other poems.

FITZHERBERT, A.

The booke of husbandry, Very profitable and necessary for all maner of persons. Made first by the Author Fitzherberd, and nowe lately corrected and amended, with diuers additions put therunto. Anno domini. 1568. Imprnyted at London by John Awdely, dwelling in little Britayn streete without Aldersgate. 8vo., A—I in eights.

In the copy used the third letter in the date has been altered by erasure, so as to make the book belong to 1508.

The Boke of Surueying and Improuementes newly corrected and amended, very necessarye for all men. Imprinted at London in fletestrete nere to s. Dunstanes Church by Thomas Marshe. 8vo., A—H in eights, H 7—8 blank.

FITZHERBERT, SIR ANTHONY.

[The Abridgment of the Statutes, or rather an Alphabetical Digest in the form of a Dictionary.] Prima Pars huius libri. [This

title is in one line above a woodcut representing the King attended by his counsellors, etc.] . . . Sequitur Secunda pars. [This title is over a woodcut of the royal arms crowned surmounted by a rose, with the portcullis, supporters, etc., in a framework of pieces.] . . . Ultima pars huius libri. ¶ The pryse of the whole boke (. xl. s.) which boke contaynyth . iii. great volumes. [This is over a woodcut similar to that in vol. 2; at the end we find:] ¶ Finis totius istius ops finit. xxi. die Dicembr. A°. dñi Millecimo quigētēsimō sexto decimo. Large folio. Vol. 1, folios 287 + title-leaf with table on reverse: vol. 2, folios 274 + title-leaf and table: vol. 3, folios 231. B. M.

Attributed in the Museum catalogue to the press of W. de Worde, which I greatly question; it seems to me more likely to have come from that of John Rastell.

FITZHERBERT, NICHOLAS, Oxoniensis.

Nic lai Fierberti, Oxoniensis In Anglia Academiae Descriptio. Ad perillustrem & Reuerendiss. D. D. Bernardinum Pavlinum S. D. N. Clementis VIII. Datarium. Romæ, Apud Guglielmum Facciottum. 1602. Superiorum Permissu. Small 8vo., A—B in eights; C, 12.

Sothebys, June 18, 1889, No. 35, with the bookplate of Sir Robert d'Arcy Hildyard, Bart., and an early autograph on title of *Jacobus Foye*. On a flyleaf occurs this MS. note: "Nicholas Fitzherbert author of this work was 2^d son of John Fitzherbert 2^d son of St Anthony Fitzherbert the famous lawyer; after leaving Oxford young, he studied at Bologna, was afterwards secretary to Card^l Allen and lived in his family, tho' he ever remained a layman, yet being a single man and very zealous for the old religion, he was thought of by some as a proper person for a mitre, which however he was far from accepting. He lived to a great age, & was at last unfortunately drowned in passing a river in 1602."

FITZHERBERT, THOMAS, S. J.

The Obmvtesse of F. T. to the Epiphata of D. Collins: Or The Reply of F. T. to D. Collins his defence of my Lord Winchesters Answer to Cardinal Bellarmine's Apology. In which Reply M. Collins is conuincd of most manifest frauds, falsities, fooleries, & lyes. Written by Thomas Fitzherbert Priest of the Society of Iesus, in defence of his Adioynder. . . . Permissu Superiorum, M.DC.XXI. 8vo., a—e in eights; A—Mm 6 in eights, including *Errata*. Dedicated to the

Honourable and Renowned University of Cambridge. *B. M.*

FITZJAMES, RICHARD, *Bishop of Rochester, &c.* Sermo die lune in ebdmada Pasche. [This title is beneath two woodcuts representing a table with communicants and a church-door with figures entering. At the end occurs:] Enprynted at Westmestre by Wynkyn de Word. [About 1495.] 4to., a—e in sixes: f, 4: g, 6. With the printer's small mark on last page. *B. M.*

c 1 is misprinted b 1. The authorship is rather curiously indicated at the end above the colophon thus: Per reuerendū doctorē Ric̄ f̄tis James.

FORBES, JOHN, *of Corse.*

Reverendi Viri Johannis Forbesii à Corse, Presbyteri & SS. Theologiæ Doctoris, ejusdemque Professoris in Academia Aberdonensi Opera Omnia, inter quæ plurima Posthuma, Reliqua ab ipso Auctore interpolata, emendata atque aucta. . . . Amstelaedemi CLXV CCIII. Folio. Two vols. With a frontispiece to vol. 1. Dedicated by George Garden to Queen Anne from Aberdeen, 6 Id. Febr. 1703.

FOX, JOHN.

Acts and Monvments of Matters most special and memorable, happening in the Church, with an vniversall Historie of the same. . . . New againe, as it was recognised, perused, and recommended to the studious Reader, by the Author, M. John Fox, the seventh time newly imprinted. Whereunto are annexed certaine Additions of the persecutions, which haue happened in these later times. . . . London. Printed by Adam Islip, Fælix Kingston, and Robert Young, Anno Domini. 1632. Large folio. Three vols. With woodcuts as in the earlier impressions.

(To be concluded.)



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

The City of Agamemnon.—We venture to reprint the following extract from the interesting account of Mycenæ by the Athens correspondent of the *Times*, which appeared in the issue of that paper on August 14: The recent excavations in Mycenæ have a

relative importance only exceeded, in my opinion, by those of Olympia, and a peculiar importance not belonging to any hitherto made in Greece. Inscriptions have been found which prove that the city was not left unoccupied after the conquest by the Argives, but that, on the contrary, it was occupied at the time of the Roman Conquest and probably long afterwards, and stamped tiles of the second or third century after Christ have been turned up, indicating a long and not unimportant course of civic existence. One inscription is of the time of Nabis, tyrant of Sparta, containing a decree of thanks for the liberation of certain citizens of Mycenæ, and another, of no special significance except for the epigraphy, is shown by that to be still later; but nothing has thus far been discovered which distinctly belongs to a Christian occupation, as in Tiryns. Two or three Roman houses were cut through, and the various strata of several occupations were visible in some places. I was fortunate enough to have secured the guidance in my visit of the Ephor of Antiquities, who directed all the excavations within the citadel, as well as the company of one of the leading members of the Archæological Society of Athens, under the responsibility and charge of which the work has been done. The Ephor, M. Tsoundas, is well known to archæological authorities as one of the ablest and most sagacious archæologists in Greece, and my other companion is one of the profoundest and most thorough students of Homer in Greece, and I might say in Europe. My conclusions from the visit can, therefore, hardly be set down as uninformed or hasty. Besides the most important fact—the significance of which in its relation to the archæology of the city will escape no one—of the occupation of the city for centuries after the time at which its career is supposed to have ended, the discoveries of Tsoundas have taken three directions: he has partially excavated the zone of level ground below the citadel in which Schliemann dug and uncovered some puzzling structures of a very humble character, which I believe belong to the later occupations, but the understanding of which requires the complete clearing out of the zone; he has opened the ruins of what he considers the palace of the great days of the city—we will

not say Agamemnon's, because the name has been too much used or abused, but clearly a building of great ancient splendour, and, I am convinced, the royal residence of the days when Mycenæ had not had her pride broken, and consequently had probably preserved her ancient magnificence; and finally he has discovered a series of tombs, possibly of the same epoch, outside the *enceinte* of the outer city, some of which have never been rifled, and have given up objects of great archaeological interest. The number of these tombs yet to be excavated is, in the opinion of Tsoundas, very great, as they reach to a great distance round the city. The remains of the palace give us, I am convinced, the first genuine glimpse of the Homeric house the modern world has had. It is still only partly uncovered, and is cumbered with the remains of later and barbarous reoccupation, like Tiryns, the walls, as far as they stand, having been utilized for the shelter of the subsequent occupants. But the conflagration, of which I can see no evidences at Tiryns, has here done its work well, and the subsequent constructions are flimsy and evidently hasty. There is a magnificent stairway of stone and a pavement of huge blocks of the same material, but what at once brings conviction to the archaeological mind is the wall of the great chamber, made of blocks of admirably cut stone, of which two courses are in position at the bottom, surmounted by a course of timber, now perished, in the vacancy left by which there is a refilling of quarry stone and poor mortar, put in to support the superior courses of cut stone which had begun to tilt over, lacking the support on which they were originally laid. The gap was not entirely filled up at one end, and there was a little carbonized wood in the otherwise empty place. Footprints of fugitive Empire! I am not much given to that besetting sin of archaeologists, the setting down *omne ignotum pro magnifico*, and neither the discovery nor even the identification was mine, so that I had no pretext for the enthusiasm which successful research awakens; but I will confess that at that moment and on that spot I felt my blood quicken in its headward movement and my pulse beat harder, for the conviction was irresistible that here we had the *cachet* of the great Achaian presence, that of the race

which had led the Greeks against Troy, the last of the imperial dynasties of Greece, of whose succession and existence Mycenæ is the symbol, Pelasgic, Danaid, Pelopid, and Achaian. If we must, according to some students, interpret these early traditions as pure allegory, we must understand the succession as that of wall builder, hydraulic engineer, merchant, and organizer of armies; but whether we follow the mythological or rationalistic version we shall find in Mycenæ the key to the order of things. But while the technical indications do not oblige us to carry the date of this fragment of wall back to the epoch of the Trojan war, it is unquestionably, I believe, of the seventh or eighth century B.C. at least, and gives the only indication thus far gained of the palace of the Homeric epoch, and its discovery is of the utmost importance as permitting the establishment of a technical standard by which, in default of a chronological *point de départ*, we can determine with closer approximation the relation of various structures, now unassignable, as belonging to the period prior to the introduction of letters. In this respect I believe that the continuation of the excavations in Mycenæ is of the highest archaeological importance, and they appeal in an especial manner to all the wealthy Greeks abroad who have any reverence for the early history of their race to support the work of the Archaeological Society of Athens, at whose expense the excavations are being made. On the ruins of this structure, rudely restored and occupied by a subsequent colonization, are the evidences of two still later renewals, and on the very summit, partly overlying the rude work, are the foundations of a building which has been regarded by some as an Hellenic temple, and even attributed to the fifth or sixth century B.C. This attribution it is impossible to understand or accept. The wall is only a scant indication of the plan of the building, and its masonry is of the most ordinary workmanship and has the character of no epoch whatever. The most authoritative of the Greek archaeologists, including M. Tsoundas, do not consider the building as early or important, while the total absence of fragments around it such as would have been found on a temple site, drums or capitals of column, or even of cut stone, indicating an important structure, leave no

basis whatever for a positive attribution, while the discovery in immediate contact with it of the later of the two late Greek inscriptions alluded to, which must be of the period of the Roman domination, and the tile-marks on the tiles which evidently formed its roof and were found in abundance around it, prove conclusively that, if not of second-century construction, it was occupied until some time in the Christian era. This would of itself preclude the idea of its having been in existence before the sack of the Argives, and consequently we must attribute it to the recolonization of which the Nabis decree is proof. Yet this ruin and the early attribution of it have been called in as final arguments in the discussion as to the antiquity of the walls in Tiryns so thoroughly beaten out in the *Times* three years ago, and as disproving the Byzantine origin I then gave them! It was said that these superimposed walls were of the same character as those in Tiryns, and, being overlaid by walls of the early Hellenic character, they must have been of a still earlier date. Both premises are false, for the walls are not of the same character, as they contain no bricks, and though they show the use of ordinary mortar, which archaic work, so far as present investigation shows, never does, these walls are clearly prior to those in discussion at Tiryns, in which, moreover, I was able on this occasion to point out to my companions well-burnt brick laid in mortar. On the other hand, the recognisable archaic wall at Mycenæ is of a character utterly different from any of those at Tiryns, and the archaic character assigned to the latter is shown by the comparison to be due to the ancient door-sills still *in situ*, and material found in the ruins and employed by the later builders. But even these I believe to be later than the palace in Mycenæ. Besides the discoveries in the enclosure of the Mycenæan citadel, which include a most remarkable covered passage similar to the galleries of Tiryns, Tsoundas has found a series of tombs in the vicinity of the city resembling in plan the so-called treasury, but cut in the rock, of which some were intact and contained objects of the highest archaeological interest—cups of inlaid silver, ornaments of gold, ivory, and glass, and, above all, numerous engraved stones of the lentoid form

and peculiar character of design and execution which are known as "island" work, being found almost exclusively in the islands of the Archipelago and in more or less close relation with the Mycenæan pottery, and almost invariably having the forms designated as lentoid or scaraboid. From the curious coincidence between the lines of the traditional movement of the lion-relief over the gate of the city, lions and other animals being represented in similar attitudes to those in that relief. The hardly disputable posterior date (and I believe posterior by centuries) of the lion-relief to that of the earliest walls of the city makes it quite possible that the relief is of the same workmanship as the gems; and as the indications of the ground are that there may be many tombs yet to be opened, it is within the probabilities that the prosecution of these excavations will give us important light on Creto-Hellenic relations. Most of the tombs have been rifled at an early epoch, but their existence has not been suspected in modern times until Tsoundas came on the ground.

Alderley Edge, Cheshire.—From an interesting account of the old parish church at Alderley Edge, Cheshire, which appeared last January in the *Manchester Guardian*, we extract the following: "The church has been built at various times, but it may be put down generally as a church of the early Tudor period. The fine old tower contains six bells, which may be heard the country round when a peal is rung. The pleasing part of the building is the broken outline. A new font was supplied to the church, but during alterations the ancient one was discovered buried in the churchyard. Though it may be called a sixteenth-century church, there are some portions of great antiquity. But the great charm is in the situation and outline and the exceeding beauty of the country by which it is surrounded. The chancel was restored by the late Lord

Stanley. It contains some interesting monuments. One ought certainly to be quoted here for its quaint rhymes. It refers to Edward Shipton, M.A., who was the rector in 1630:

Here lies below an ancient shepherd clad in heavy clay,
Whose stubborne weeds will not come off until the judgment day;
Whilehom hee led and fed with welcome paine his careful sheepe;
Hee did not fear the mountains' highest tops or valleys deepe.
That hee might save from fearful hurte his flocke, which was his care,
To make them strong hee lost his strength, and fasted for ther fare.
How they might grow and feed and prosper hee would daily tell,
And having show'd them how to feed, hee baid them all farewell.

The greater part of the church would seem to be about coeval with Bosworth Field. One of the most interesting circumstances connected with Alderley Church and its surroundings is that it was the home of Edward Stanley, who was afterwards appointed to the See of Norwich. He wrote a delightful little book on the natural history of birds. Stanley studied natural history in his own familiar native spots, and the great mere and the Alderley woods were his happy hunting-grounds. When rector of Alderley he procured a set of Bewick's engravings of birds, and had them carefully framed to hang on the principal staircases of the rectory, where they are a precious heirloom for all coming rectors. But possibly a still greater interest attaches to the rectory as the birthplace of Dean Stanley. Shakespeare says that 'back-wounding calumny the whitest virtues smites,' but probably even calumny never touched him. In the chancel there is an inscription to Bishop Stanley on the left side: 'I.H.S. The Right Reverend Edward Stanley, D.D., second son of Sir Thomas Stanley, of Alderley Park, Bart., born January 1, 1779. Died September 6, 1849. Thirty-two years rector of Alderley. Twelve years as Bishop of Norwich, where in the cathedral church his mortal remains repose. To his beloved parishioners, with whom, when absent in the body, he was ever present in the spirit. So now being dead he yet speaketh.'

A Winchester Citizen's Bill, 1581.—

The following is a curious account of a Winchester Corporator's Bill whilst engaged in London on city business. He received for his expenses from the Coffers £5 and proceeded to London *viâ* Reading being nearly a fortnight engaged in travel and in business. The detailed items give a capital view of the journey and expenses. It may be premised that "Mr. Hall" was maior in 1566-76; Mr. Bethell 1578; Mr. Cooke 1579-80; and that Mr. Thomas Fflemynge was "Recordator."

Imprimis Rd. of the citie out of the coffers, £5.

	s.	d.
<i>Redinge</i> Whereof layd out in the journey by hym Mr. Cooke and the towne clerke to Mr. Plowden at Redinge for our dynner and horsmete there	vii	
It. for our supper and horsmete at a place near Redinge where we lay that night	v	iiii
It. to Mr. Plowden for hys fee and Counsell	xx	
It. gyven hys man	iii	iv
Sm xxxvi—viii		
<i>London</i> It. layd out in the journey to London as follows		
The iiii of Maie at Alton	ii	iiii
It. same daie and the night at Ffarnham	ii	vi
It. on Saturdaie v th daie of Maie at Stanes	ii	vi
It. at London same daie at night		xiii
It. Sundaie vi of Maie for dinnr and suppr	ii	
It. on Mondie vii of Maie for bote hier to W.minster and from thence to the Tower and backe	xviii	
It. same daie at dinnr with Mr. Bethell	iii	vi
It. the same daie for suppr		xii
It. on Tuesday viii of Maie for our dinnr and our bote hier from the Tower	ii	viii
It. for suppr same daie		xiii
It. for fees and rewards at the Tower to the officers there for serches	xiii	vi
It. Wednesdaie the ix of Maie for our dinnr		xvi
It. for suppr same daie		xii
It. Thursdaie x of Maie for dinnr and suppr	ii	
It. Fridaie xi of Maie for dinnr and suppr	ii	
It. Saturdaie xii of Maie for dinnr and suppr	ii	
It. for drynkynge in the morninge at sundrye tymes and drinke between meales		xii

	s.	d.
It. Sundaie xiii of Maie for a dynner for Mr. Fflemynge and Mr. Bethel	viii	viii
It. for suppr for them same daie	viii	viii
It. on Mondaie xiii Maie at dynner		xvi
It. for suppr that night at Bagshot	ii	vi
It. for our horsmete at Bagshot		xxvi
It. for horsmete at London during tyme of abode there		xvii
It. for horshire for the Town Clerk	v	iiii
It. for Brusshynge our clothes and wasshinge our Lynnen and for attendnce there		xii
It. payd Mr. Fflemynge for hys Counsell		xx
£ s. d.		
Sm. v x ix		
It. layd out for the fees of the Recognizances taken before the justices of assize	vi	viii
£ s. d.		
Sm. to. vii viiii i		

It cannot be said what the *business* was, for the Coffor Books of the date are, it is feared, amongst the MSS. lost in the past shameful neglect of the Corporate Muniments in the last and early part of this century.

W. H. JACOB.

York City Walls.—An event fraught with considerable interest to the citizens of York, took place during the summer, when that portion of the city walls extending from Monk Bar to Bootham Bar was opened to the public. For many years this stretch of the ancient mural environment of the city has been closed, and the decision of the corporate body to proceed with its restoration was hailed with satisfaction by the citizens, inasmuch as the charming views which it affords of the north and east aspects of the Cathedral tend to make it one of the delightful promenades of the city. The whole length of the wall between Monk and Bootham Bars—a distance of 650 yards—has been put into a sound state of repair at a cost of about £3,300, the money being drawn from the money received as rental from the moats and ramparts. The wall, the battlements, and the ramparts have been made good, the promenade along the top being flagged. On the occasion of the opening ceremony, the town clerk read a statement on the history of the city walls. He said: The origin of the walls of York is lost in the

obscurity of the history of our country under its earliest rulers. The Romans, we may assume, did not found the city of York, but adopted a pre-existing British town (afterwards acknowledged as a municipium) for the purposes of their settlement, finding this located on a site most favourable to their domination; for our city had the natural defences of the river Ouse on the one hand, of the Foss and its marshes on the other, while at the base or northern-side of its triangular formation extended the Forest of Galtres. The earliest defences of our city may have consisted of the strong earthworks characteristic of British defences. This is not certain, as the earthworks we see to-day are most probably post-Roman. Under the Roman domination York became a large city, the capital of the North, the seat of government of Britain. Of the Roman fortification of the city we have a surviving example in the Multangular Tower within the enclosure of the Museum Gardens, the lower portion of which has been doubtless for over 1,000 years the silent witness of the rise and fall of kingdoms and principalities and powers. Faccus Albinus, or Alcuin, a native of York, who died in the year 780, states in a poem still extant: "That York was built by the Romans and fortified with lofty towers and high-built walls, which gave security to their leaders and honour to the empire." Roman York is not generally supposed to have been as extensive as the York included within the full circuit of the city walls now standing. From the Multangular Tower the Roman wall proceeded in a north-eastwardly direction to another angle supposed to have been fortified with a tower standing not far from this bastion. The line of this wall ran, however, slightly within the line of the present wall, a space of four feet between the two walls being found to exist at the Multangular Tower, while further portions of another line of the wall have been found in Mr. Gray's garden, and near Monk Bar. It must not be forgotten that the Roman city was probably situate from fifteen to twenty feet below the level of the York of to-day. As some explanation of this I may remind you that William the Conqueror reduced York to a heap of ruins, and obliterated to a large extent its noble remains

of antiquity. The Roman fortifications are supposed to have been rectangular in form. One wall, as I have already explained, extended to about this point from the Multangular Tower; another hence to a point beyond Monk Bar; a third thither to Christ Church; and the fourth in the line of Coney Street to our starting-point, the Multangular Tower. It is true that Roman remains have been discovered outside these boundaries, but this does not upset the evidence as to the lines of fortifications, which formed a walled enclosure about 470 yards by 550 in extent. The walls erected for the defence of the city after the withdrawal of the Roman legions took a wider circuit—confined probably in the first instance to this side of the Foss—earthworks being thrown over the line of the old Roman wall, and a new wall erected thereon on the lines extending from the Multangular Tower to beyond Monk Bar. A new feature in the defence of the city was introduced by the throwing up of mounds on either side of the Ouse for the defence of the river, probably from the inroads of the Vikings. These mounds are familiar to you, the one as the site of Clifford's Tower, the other as the old Baile Hill, which at one time was also covered by a castle and fortification. To complete the defence of the city on the Foss side, the walls extending from the Red Tower to Fishergate Postern were erected. It is evident that York was fortified both during the Saxon and Danish dominations. King Henry III., who visited York in 1251, authorized the levying of tolls on goods brought into the city to be applied for the reparation of the walls. The walls were probably rebuilt about the time of the Scottish wars commenced in the reign of Edward I., and other monarchs from time to time issued orders for the fortification of the city, and authorized the taxing of the city for the same purpose, notably, King Edward III., in 1327, in whose reign Mr. Clark conjectures that this wall was erected. The history of the walls of York is to so large an extent the history of England that I refrain from reference to many most interesting historical events, for the temptation to digress from our particular subject, if one alluded to them, would, I fear, be insuperable. To keep strictly to that subject, I have heard or seen

it stated that the work of restoration, the completion of which we celebrate to-day, will render the complete circuit of the walls open to citizens. This is not quite correct. Let us see what our walls are and have been. Commencing at Bootham Bar we have now an open promenade to Monk Bar, and thence to Layerthorpe, where the old postern over the entrance to the bridge has disappeared. From this point to the Red Tower on the Foss Islands the continuity is broken, for the simple reason that in the old days the intervening ground was covered with water, or so saturated with it as to be no better than a morass. From the Red Tower we can proceed *viâ* Walmgate Bar and Fishergate Bar, now known as George Street Bar, to Fishergate Postern. Here we again come upon the Foss, from the opposite bank of which the outer castle wall and sallyport have disappeared, while the round towers and adjoining stonework facing the river above give indications of the castle walls. Castle-gate Postern has disappeared, and a short length of wall by St. George's Field takes us to the riverside. On the opposite side of the river Skeldergate Postern is no longer to be found; but we have a fine promenade by the Baile Hill to Micklegate Bar and thence to the North Street Postern. From this postern a chain was formerly stretched across the river to Lendal Tower, whence the wall proceeds to the entrance to the Museum Gardens. Here the continuity is broken; the connections with the Multangular Tower on either hand being irretrievably lost. On this side the wall from the Multangular Tower formerly extended to Bootham Bar, a portion being taken down when the street of St. Leonard's was formed. Our return to Bootham Bar reminds me that the Bars have a history of their own. Time forbids me to do more than express the regret that Walmgate alone has been suffered to retain its barbican. The total circuit of the walls I have referred to is about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The old walls of London, it is interesting to remember, were 3 miles in extent. My search through a variety of records has led me to form the opinion that, in later times at all events, this side of the city was favoured in times of assault. When we consider the nature of the defence offered by the walls,

we must not forget that defence was most materially supported by the earthworks or ramparts on which they stand, and that formerly the moats were not only moats in name, but deep ditches, filled with water surrounding the city and the castle mounds. I don't know that this section of the walls was less easy of assault than any other, but an idea that has occurred to me that veneration for the sacred pile of our noble Minster might cause an attacking party to prefer another point of assault can, perhaps, be supported by evidence. I find, for instance, that in the Civil War of the seventeenth century, no cathedral suffered less than York Minster. One writer alleges that when Sir Thomas Fairfax was among the besiegers of York in 1644, he made it death for any soldier to level a gun against the Minster. His power to issue such an order has been questioned by another writer, but there is no doubt that Fairfax used all his influence to get stringent orders against injuring the Minster issued by the other generals. With reference to the special architectural features of this restoration, it is to be noticed that this bastion is intended to indicate the form and position of a tower which previously to the work being undertaken had fallen to decay, while the arches on which the footway is founded are a reproduction of work to be found near the Walmgate Bar and Layerthorpe, where the marshy character of the ground is supposed to have necessitated a change from solid masonry. Immediately adjoining Bootham Bar we had not the remains of any footway, and it is conjectured that a wooden platform here took the place of the stonework. In deciding upon the character of the restorative work, the Corporation were most ably guided and assisted in 1886, by Mr. G. T. Clark, a distinguished antiquary, whose inability to be with us to-day we all regret. Mr. George Styan at first prepared the necessary plans. His successor, Mr. Mawbey, found it advisable to make the restoration more thorough and extensive, and the Corporation, I am sure, regard with satisfaction the successful accomplishment of their work to-day. Before I conclude I would refer to the fact that we have and have had other fortifications in York which must not be confused with the city walls

proper. A portion of the walls of St. Mary's Abbey is still standing. Other ecclesiastic communities also had similar boundaries before the suppression of the monasteries, and the Minster Close likewise had its own walls and gateways. It seems incredible that the grandparents of the present generation of citizens at one time seriously discussed and assented to a proposal for the demolishing of the walls, gates, and posterns of York, and that the Lord Mayor of 1833, said there were many people who would rather give £50 to assist such terrible vandalism than to further such a restoration as we have accomplished to-day. I cannot picture a York without walls any more than York without its Minster. To enter York is ever a new pleasure to me, as it must be to thousands of others.



Antiquarian News.

ON September 25 the 300th anniversary of the erection of Wick into a royal burgh was celebrated. The charter was granted by King James VI., and is dated September 25, 1589. The day was observed as a holiday, and the town was gaily decorated with flags. The principal event of the day was the conferring of the freedom of the burgh on the Duke of Portland, Lord-Lieutenant of the county. The ceremony of presenting the freedom of the burgh took place in the old Free Church, a very large building, in which about 2,000 people had assembled.

A very interesting discovery has been made at Lincoln Minster in the progress of the restoration of the Chapter-house, evidencing the complete recklessness of mediaeval architects and builders in dealing with the work of their predecessors if it came in the way of their new designs. The Chapter-house of Lincoln is an Early English building of the first quarter of the thirteenth century. The cloister, from the eastern alley of which the Chapter-house opens, is a Decorated work of quite the close of that century, of 1296, in the episcopate of Bishop Oliver Sutton. The Chapter-house is a magnificent triple portal, with richly moulded arches and clustered shafts, with capitals of foliage of great delicacy of treatment. This design, it has been discovered during the work now in progress, was continued on each side of the doorway, with the same combination of subdued richness and delicacy, each side exhibiting two wide arches containing three subordinate arches rising from

clustered shafts, and all elaborately moulded. But, in spite of the exquisite beauty of the design, the builders of the cloisters coolly chopped off the whole of the arcading flush with the wall, leaving only a fragment or two here and there (happily enough is left to show the nature of the work), and built up a perfect plain wall in front of it to support the wooden groining of their new construction. It is hoped that it will be found practicable to restore the whole of this long mutilated and buried work without interfering with the architectural integrity of the cloister.

The honorary curator of the Wiltshire Archaeological Museum writes to the *Trowbridge Chronicle*, calling attention to the serious depredations that are occurring at Stonehenge almost daily. "I do not want to see the excursionist kept out altogether," he says, "but I want a certain protection put over Stonehenge, that such acts as sliding down the face of one of the fallen stones, cutting initials in the turf inside the circle, scratching and chalking initials on the stones, picnicking inside the circle, throwing broken bottles about, with pieces of cucumber-rind now and then, and any other kind of litter, will be prevented. All of the above acts of desecration I witnessed one day last week. It is idle to say that there is no appreciable difference in the condition of Stonehenge to what it was fifty years ago. It is in a far worse state than it was fifteen years ago, when I first went there; and the old man who used to look after it is dead. Now is the time for all archaeological and antiquarian societies to come forward together and to do their utmost to get this, the grandest of our ancient monuments, placed under Government protection."

During some excavations in the process of building at premises occupied by Mr. Ellis, at St. Lawrence, Canterbury, the workmen have come, at a depth of eight feet, upon a layer of soft earth, apparently filling a place which had previously been hollow; and in this has been found a large vessel of dark red ware which contained some bones, probably a Roman sepulchral urn. The spot lies at the top of the old Dover road, along which remains of Roman and Saxon interments have frequently been found. The St. Lawrence Laundry occupies the site of a leper hospice, founded in the twelfth century by the Abbot of St. Augustine's. In the time of Henry VIII. the hospice was leased to Sir Christopher Hales, on his undertaking to provide for the few remaining sisters and their prioress. The place subsequently became the seat of Admiral Sir George Rooke, who captured Gibraltar in 1704.

Writing from Fayoum to the *Times*, Mr. George Fraser points out that the great cause of destruction to the antiquities of Egypt is the permission granted to

Greek and Arab treasure-seekers to dig, on condition that they show everything found to Boulak Museum, which keeps what it thinks fit. "Now" (writes Mr. Fraser) "I need not tell anyone who knows Egypt that Boulak does not see all they find. If the object is fine (say gold amulets, such as Mr. Petrie found this year at Howara, which are now at Boulak Museum) it is not shown, in many cases. Large objects are, of course, shown. The only way to stop this is to refuse leave to dig to any persons who have not sufficient knowledge of Egyptology to copy and preserve inscriptions, and who do not excavate on some scientific plan, noting the positions of the various finds, etc. This would at once bar all Greek and Arab treasure-seekers, and would preserve the sites for the museum. I think scientific excavators will be found ready and willing to show every object, even the smallest bead, even if it entails loss on themselves." Mr. Fraser points out the wanton disregard of the natives for these treasures of the country, except in so far as they can be turned into money, and insists that Government inspectors, who must be Englishmen, should be appointed, as the only means of staying the work of destruction. "Lastly" (concludes Mr. Fraser), "let me plead attention to the dreadful state of the celebrated Beni-Hassan tombs. What they require is that the sand which has silted in be cleared down to the rock and a half-door of wood be provided to prevent its re-silting. This would keep the paintings further out of the reach of tourists, and they would be seen just as well. The paintings themselves want to be well washed, and if (when dry) three coats of good transparent silicate paint were given they would probably be preserved for years. I should add that Twelfth Dynasty painting can be scrubbed with soap and water without bad effects resulting; I have done it with success myself. But if there be anyone who can afford to do this, but fears injury to the paintings, let a small bit of the worst portion be tried first, and I think it will be found a success. If something is not done soon, those wonderful specimens of early Egyptian art will disappear."

In enlarging the business premises of Mr. W. T. Warren, of 85, High Street, Winchester, among other coins, there has been dug up one of high antiquity and interest. This is a small British piece of money, little more than a third of an inch in diameter. The Dean of Winchester was so much interested by this evidence of early British occupation of the site that he got leave from Mr. Warren to send the coin—as it could not be identified with any engraved in published works—to Mr. John Evans, F.S.A., author of the standard book on *Ancient British Coins*. Mr. Evans attributes it to a type to be found in his work, and states that the date of it is probably the latter half of

the first century before Christ, so that the coin is a contemporary of Julius Caesar. It is of base silver, and on one side there has been the rude figure of a horse, and on the other side a head in profile. Mr. Evans adds that his coin of the same type was found near Guildford, which brings the two examples near together as specimens of the current coin of the same tribe of Britons inhabiting this district.

Outside Salonica another cemetery has been found, of ancient Thessalian times, with many sarcophagi still unopened. On the cover of one is a piece of iron for fastening the bust of the deceased, who, from the inscription, "Gaius Julius Eutyches," seems to have built the tomb during his lifetime. In many of the sepulchral inscriptions is inserted the clause that whoever opens the sarcophagus, and places therein another corpse, shall pay a heavy fine.

A discovery of exceptional interest has lately been made by Mr. Round, who has identified some fragments of the original returns to the great "Inquest of Sheriffs" (A.D. 1170). It has hitherto been supposed that no trace of these returns existed, and Dr. Stubbs observes in his *Select Charters*, that "the report, if ever it was made, must have been a record of the most interesting kind conceivable." We understand that these fragments establish the important fact that this searching inquisition was not restricted, as Mr. Freeman and Dr. Stubbs imagine, to "the royal officers" and "the public money," but extended to those sums which, on various pretences, had been extorted by private landowners from their tenants. This conclusion, indeed, is supported by a careful reading of the king's instructions. It may be remembered that last year a portion of the returns to the "Carucage" inquest of 1194, which were similarly supposed to be non-existent, were identified and collected by Mr. Round, which encourages the hope that other records, now believed to be missing, may ultimately be brought to light. Mr. Round has also identified as belonging to the reign of Stephen an elaborate hidated survey, which possesses a peculiar value from its references to the Domesday Survey, by which, indeed, it appears to have been checked. The earliest record reference to Domesday known to Ellis was of the reign of King John, so that this discovery represents an addition to our knowledge of the great survey.

During the work of restoring Orton Church, which is proceeding rapidly, the curious stove in the Huntley pew has been removed. It is found to bear the date 1771, and is believed to be Italian. The tradition is that it was brought from Dryden's house at Chester-ton, what is now Chesterton Hall.

The Westmoreland and Cumberland Antiquarian and Archæological Society have visited the Lake

District this autumn. The party, which numbered about a hundred, were under the leadership of the president of the society, Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A. The party assembled at Bowness Bay, on Lake Windermere, where the yacht the *Britannia*, belonging to Colonel Ridehalgh, was in readiness to convey them round the "queen of English lakes." On reaching Lakeside the sail continued to Ambleside, where a number of carriages were waiting to take the party to Hawkshead, an old and historical town in North Lancashire, where the poet Wordsworth received his early education. Hawkshead Hall, a thirteenth-century building, was visited, and a paper read on its history by Mr. Swainson Cooper, F.S.A.; while Mr. John Ford, of Enfield, Middlesex, spoke of the Rawlinson monuments in Hawkshead Church. At the meeting at Ambleside in the evening, the president described the Roman camp above Ambleside, which must have covered $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and been able to accommodate a cohort of four hundred men. The Rev. H. Whitehead made a few remarks on the Grasmere Communion cup, which dated back to 1618. Dr. Barnes, of Carlisle, read a paper on the "Plague in Cumberland and Westmoreland." On the second day the party visited Langdale, went over the pass of Hardknott and Wrynose, one of the wildest, as also one of the grandest, bits of the Lake country. At Little Langdale Mr. Swainson Cooper read a paper on the "Law Twig," and a building was pointed out where people from the neighbouring dales used to muster and submit their grievances to the rude but strict law adjudged by the eldersmen. After a deal of climbing on foot, the party reached the Roman camp at Hardknott, where Dr. Ferguson read a paper.

A new grotto has been recently discovered and opened to the public, at not quite twenty minutes' distance from the famous cavern of stalactites at Adelsberg, in Carniola. This province of Austria is very rich in grottos and caves, but the one just discovered seems to be superior to all the others, and is likely to be more renowned than the Adelsberg caves, the largest and most magnificent hitherto known in Europe. The new grotto is, in the first place, better connected than the old one. Cave follows cave, without passages or corridors, in which the visitors can see nothing; and when it is added that a walk through the new grotto occupies rather more than two hours, it can be imagined how rich it is in variety and sights. It is snow-white in colour, relieved only by portions of grayish hue, whereas at Adelsberg the prevalent colour is yellowish. The grotto opens with a deep ravine and a number of comparatively shallow caves, in which the stalactites take the form of curtains, or widely-spread wings, and the drops and stalagmites

have the appearance of huge cactus-plants, with beautiful white glittering pendants. The next cave shows forms of various animals, the finding out of which is an agreeable occupation for the imagination of the visitors, of whom certainly not two will agree as to what they have seen. Going further, the visitor walks through a succession of lofty domes, until the "ball-room" (three times as large as the corresponding "dancing-room" at Adelsberg) is reached. In all these caves the ornaments formed by the stalactites are much lighter, more transparent, and therefore more fit for colour-contrasts, than those of Adelsberg. The roof, for instance, of the "ball-room" seems to be adorned with hundreds of flags and streamers, each flag having its staff formed of pendent tubes, around which the standards or banners are wound. The walls are formed of myriads of diamonds, and, if the "ball-room" is lighted, a variety of colours, from alabaster white to deep red, seems to shine from the flags, or streamers, or curtains—a fairy sight which excites the admiration even of those who have already seen much of that kind of thing. The most remarkable cave is the last one. Its roof is vaulted; its farthest wall is formed by a snow-white rock of limestone, which divides the grotto from the mountain river Poik, that rushes behind it, and the two side-walls are covered with indentations, mostly formed of single drops. The visitor may imagine himself to be in a toy-shop, so various are the little figures which protrude from these walls, but that his attention is drawn to a number of enormous trees in the centre of the cave, some rising to a height of forty or fifty feet, each with numerous branches strewn with drops instead of leaves, in wonderful regularity of form.

Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., has written to the *Times* that the parish registers of Basildon, Berks, which furnished the long-desired information as to the birth and burial of Jethro Tull (see *Ante*, p. 177), contain some interesting memoranda respecting the growth of two yew-trees planted in the churchyard by Charles, Lord Fane, in 1726. One of these trees was planted on the south side of the church, and the other on the north. In the year 1780, that is, fifty-four years after planting, the tree on the south side measured 6 feet 3 inches in girth. It was again measured in 1796, when the girth had increased to 8 feet 6 inches. In 1834, or after an interval of thirty-eight years, the dimensions had increased to 8 feet 9 inches. In 1889, or 163 years after planting, the tree shows a girth of 9 feet 10 inches, all the measurements being taken close to the ground. The size of the yew on the north side is not recorded in 1780 or 1796, but in the year 1834, when both trees were measured by the Rev. J. S. Henslow, Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, its girth close

to the ground was 9 feet 2½ inches; and at the present time (1889) it measures at the same place 9 feet 6 inches. From these figures an idea may be formed of the time required for the yew to attain such a bulk as many of those still standing in Berkshire. At Aldworth, in this county, so celebrated for the number of rich tombs it contains of the De la Beche family, there is a yew in the churchyard, supposed to be 1,000 years old, which measures 27 feet in circumference. This tree has not increased in bulk since 1760, when its size is recorded in More's *Berkshire Queries* as 9 yards in girth; and it is well known that trees, particularly the yew, cease to increase in size after a certain age. At Bucklebury there is another ancient, time-shattered yew, which also measures 9 yards in circumference near the separation of the branches from the trunk. Still more interesting is a group of venerable yews at Watcombe, a lone farm on the road from Hungerford to Wantage and Oxford—the site of a cell or grange, with a church attached, belonging in pre-Reformation days to the Benedictine Monastery of Hurley, to which house it was given by Geoffrey de Mandeville about 1086, and mentioned in the Pipe Rolls as being under the charge of a provost in 1166. These yews are in the shape of a cloister court, and are planted in double rows, forming alleys or covered ways between them, with a pond in the centre. This enclosure has "for time out of mind" been known by the country people as "Paradise," derived probably from the form of the enclosed portion of the forecourt of the basilica, which was called the "Paradise," and from the surrounding porticos the cloister took its origin. The "Sprice" at Chester is a corruption of "Paradise," as it was called at Chichester and Winchester. A sturdy pair of yews, a little to the rear of "Paradise," at Watcombe, are known as "Adam and Eve," and are said to represent, according to the ancient local legend, our first parents driven out of "Paradise," or the garden. Singularly enough, these trees are of the male and female species, one producing berries, and one not, while the foliage of "Adam" is of a darker shade than that of his companion "Eve." The former measures somewhat over 9 feet in circumference, and the latter 10 feet. Standing alone at some distance in the background, farthest removed from "Paradise," is the "Serpent" or "Devil," emblematic, it is said, of the evil influence he exercised in causing the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the garden. This tree, the hollow trunk of which is now nearly reduced to a shell, but carries a flourishing head, measures over 20 feet in circumference. It has a lateral opening, and five or six persons could comfortably obtain shelter within the central cavity.—Another correspondent wrote calling attention to the large number of yew-trees existing in Kent, referring especially to two remarkable specimens in the

churchyard of Cudham, on the road between Bromley and Knockholt, both of which trees are supposed to be 1,000 years old, and the girth of which at their respective bases is about the same as that of the yew-tree at Aldworth. One of these trees is hollow, and has for some years past been surrounded by an iron railing. In the churchyard of Down, a village next to Cudham on the London side, where Darwin lived and died, the yew-tree will also be found. But the species is so plentiful in Kent, that almost a lifetime might be spent in hunting up records of it.—A further correspondent followed with a description of a yew in the churchyard of Crowhurst, Surrey, in which he found a door fitted, upon opening which there was found space sufficient for two or three persons within the trunk. There is a yew-tree in the churchyard at Barnes, Surrey. The point of interest is to ascertain from the parish records the dates and circumstances under which the trees were planted.

On October 15 a number of the subscribers to the testimonial to Sir Charles Newton, in recognition of his services to archaeology, met in the offices of the Royal Asiatic Society, for the purpose of witnessing its presentation. The testimonial, which takes the form of a finely-sculptured bust of the recipient, has been executed by Sir J. E. Boehm, and will be placed in the British Museum.—At the gathering, over which the Earl of Carnarvon presided, Mr. G. A. Macmillan, the Secretary, added some further particulars. He stated that up to the present the Committee had received between £460 and £470. The cost of the bust was 100 guineas, and the expenditure on circulars, etc., amounted to £30. This left a rough balance of £300, which, at the special request of Sir Charles Newton, was to be devoted to the interests of the British School at Athens.—The Earl of Carnarvon, in presenting the bust to Sir Charles Newton, said that when it became known that that gentleman had retired from his duties at the British Museum, a committee, containing the names of men of all classes, as well as of his personal friends, was formed in order to give him some substantial token of their sense of the services he had rendered to the science of archaeology during his career. He reminded those present of the many important posts Sir Charles Newton had filled since 1840 down to the present time, and the high honours he had received from all countries in connection with the science with which he was so much identified.—In response, Sir Charles Newton expressed the high gratification he felt at the presentation made to him, and of the honour of its being placed in the British Museum. He also pleaded the cause of the British School at Athens, to which he was glad to think the surplus of the subscriptions would go, for although it was one of the most useful institutions in the way of

archæological research extant, it was much in need of pecuniary support.

The restoration of the parish church of Brill is completed. The restoration practically consists of a new south aisle, new nave with stone pillars and arches and new timber roof, and the north aisle rebuilt. Formerly there was a Norman doorway in the north aisle. In the rebuilding this has been placed in a position to correspond with the one placed in the south aisle. An old Jacobean door, which was kept in the vestry for some time, has been repaired and made to fit the north doorway. To the south entrance there has been built a large porch with stone and solid timber, and in time a pathway will be made direct from this to the Green. During the work the late Vicar discovered portions of a hidden window in the wall. This was carefully taken out, and by mathematical measurement the old stones have been re-used and now form a similar window placed in the extreme west end of the south aisle by the porch. In the west end of the church is its oldest feature, viz., an old Norman window over the belfry arch, which was discovered when the plastering was knocked off. It dates about 1100. The belfry has been cleaned and the window repaired. The gallery at this end of the church has been removed, exposing the belfry arch. The nave has three pairs of large stone shafts bearing arches with plaster facing, and over them are several pretty dormer windows. The roof is of timber, and looks very neat. Block wood tiles are generally used as the groundwork, while that of the aisles is formed of tiles from Liverpool. In the chancel, the altar has been raised by means of a step platform, and the place decorated by a dossal and hangings. The organ, which originally came from Cuddesdon Chapel, and was taken down when the work of restoration began, has been replaced at the end of the north aisle. The reading-desk is the same as formerly used, and the eagle lectern, which was at Boarstall Church, has, with the consent of the churchwardens of that parish, been placed in the Brill Church.

A strange case of superstition was recently investigated before the Coroner of Bombay. A Hindoo mill-hand named Ramji Daji had for some time been suffering from swollen knee-joints and pains in various parts of the body. On August 24 he went to the mill to get some wages due to him, and on his return was taken ill on the road. He was brought home on the back of a friend in an almost unconscious state, and was placed in a sitting posture, being held up by his father. A man named Deo, who was present, suggested that he was possessed of a devil, in order to expel which Deo swayed himself about in front of the sick man, seized hold of his hair, and demanded of the devil who he was. Not receiving a reply, he

struck the deceased violently with a rattan, when the latter fell back in a dying condition; but before his death another friend took the rattan and beat the deceased, both men swaying their bodies to and fro and professing to be possessed with the spirit of a god. The flogging was intended to drive out the devil. Daji died almost immediately without a complaint. The widow narrated all these facts to the coroner, and described both floggings as being very violent. The medical evidence showed that there were several bruises on the back and an abrasion on the right hip, but that the cause of death was hæmorrhage from rupture of the spleen, which was probably not due to the flogging. The jury found a verdict accordingly, adding that there was no evidence to show how the spleen became ruptured.

Another step has been taken in the controversy relative to the manner in which Lord Grimthorpe is carrying out the restoration of St. Albans Abbey. A memorial is being signed, principally in the diocese, for presentation to the Bishop of St. Albans, stating that in 1880 a faculty was granted to Lord Grimthorpe (then Sir Edmund Beckett, Q.C.), empowering him to rebuild the west front of the cathedral, to insert windows in some or all of the dark bays of the nave, and to restore, repair, and refit the cathedral. The memorialists say that in their opinion Lord Grimthorpe has far exceeded the powers conveyed to him by the faculty, inasmuch as he has utterly destroyed a very large portion of the north and south transepts, and instead of restoring and repairing them, has erected in their stead other work of a totally different character, and this, to the best of their information and belief, without submitting any design or obtaining any permission from the Consistory Court, or affording the parishioners any opportunity of being heard in respect thereof. The petitioners proceed to point out that, while fully recognising Lord Grimthorpe's liberality in providing funds for the work he has carried out, they are "pained and grieved at the nature of the alterations, whereby one after another of the most valuable and interesting features of the once noble abbey-church have been so shamefully and ruthlessly obliterated and destroyed; and it is with feelings of intense indignation, horror, and dismay that they view the same—feelings which they believe are shared not only by the vast majority of the parishioners, but by well nigh all archaeologists, antiquaries, ecclesiologists, and architects." The memorialists, considering the fate which has already befallen the church to be a national misfortune and disgrace, therefore pray the Bishop and Archdeacon of St. Albans, as the guardians of the venerable fabric, to exercise their authority and take such action as they may think proper to stay the hand of Lord

Grimthorpe, and to preserve what remains of the ancient building, so dear to English Churchmen, from further destruction.

During the dredging operations now going on in the port of Santander, Spain, the well-preserved remains of a warship were encountered at the entrance to the harbour, partly buried in sand and mud, which must have gone down in that spot four centuries ago. As the dredgers could not remove the old hull, the Spanish Government ordered it to be blown up, and to employ divers for saving what could be saved. The work has turned out a very profitable one, and great care is consequently displayed. The vessel dates probably from the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century. Guns and other equipments raised show the united coats-of-arms of Castille and Arragon, and some bear the scroll of Isabella la Catolica, others the crowned F of Ferdinand the Catholic. As amongst the numerous arms found on board there are many of Italian or French origin, and the vessel appears to have served as a transport, it is generally supposed that she belonged to the expedition of Gonzalo de Cordoba against Naples, and that she foundered on her return from Italy, laden with trophies and plunder, on entering the port of Santander. This surmise is supported by the fact that, amongst the coin saved, there are, besides Spanish coinage of the time of the Catholic kings, numerous coins with the head of Charles VIII. of France and the various Italian States of the time. Since the discovery was made, the diving and saving operations are carried on with great energy, as it is hoped to meet with valuable finds from an expedition which was particularly rich in plunder.

The Bishop of Rochester made an important announcement on Oct. 15 in delivering his quadrennial charge to the clergy of the diocese in St. Saviour's, Southwark, with reference to the restoration of that edifice. This work would, he said, require an expenditure of £35,000, and would occupy five years. He spoke upon the subject as follows: "All will agree that the restoration of one of the most exquisite Early English churches in the country, if worth taking in hand at all, should be done thoroughly. Southwark is full of picturesque history, and St. Saviour's is in the centre of it. Great functions have been celebrated within the church walls; State processions have passed it on their way to the Metropolis; fire and decay and stupid vandalism have through long ages wreaked their worst on it. Within its shadows repose the ashes of saints, poets, dramatists, who have made England famous. Here, in February, 1423, James, King of Scotland, was married with magnificent pomp to Joan, daughter of the Earl of Somerset, and niece of Cardinal Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester. In March,

1352, John de Shepy, thirtieth prior of Rochester, was consecrated in this church forty-fifth Bishop of Rochester, by the bishop of the diocese, who had a great house close by. The church where Rogers, and Hooper, and Saunders, and Ridley witnessed a good confession before their death of fire; where Gower, Fletcher, and Massinger are buried; where Christians still come to visit the tomb of Bishop Andrewes, and where Dr. Sacheverel was chaplain, claims and deserves a united and enthusiastic effort to make her worthy of her past history, and not quite unworthy of a future which must hereafter be in store for her as the cathedral church of London south of the Thames. The matter presses, the appeal is stirring, and aid should be prompt and great. Of the sordid nave not one stone shall be left standing, if I have anything to do with the restoration. The transepts and choir are suffering from damp and neglect, and cannot be left as they are without grave risk. Mr. Gwilt's admirable instalment of restoration must be now made complete if the fabric is not to suffer irreparable injury and the Church grave discredit. Let us have no thought of pusillanimity about a possible failure. If we fail, it will only be because we deserve to fail. At least 100,000 people pass the church on their way into the City; some of them will be ready with their help. John Harvard, founder of the great college in Massachusetts which bears his name, was baptized in the church, must constantly have worshipped in it, was probably educated at St. Saviour's Grammar School. Our American kinsmen, always so ready to take practical interest in whatever associates them with the native country of their forefathers, will be informed of this effort; and if I find it in my power to serve the cause by once more crossing the Atlantic to bring it under the notice of the members of Harvard College, I shall welcome an opportunity of doing so, with Sir Arthur Blomfield's drawings in my custody. Since the church was open to the public, a few weeks ago, 4,820 persons have visited it. This fact is indicative of the interest felt in it. The diocese generally will, I am persuaded, take up the matter with enthusiasm. Situated now in the county of London, the church, with her maimed but exquisite beauty, her ancient history, and her coming opportunities as a vital centre of worship and duty, will have a strong claim on our fellow-citizens on the north side of the Thames. An influential committee, in the labours of which I hope to be permitted to take an active part, will set to work immediately after the vacation, and should we be spared for another visitation, four years hence, there ought to be a good account to give of the grand and inspiring duty which I deliberately initiate to-day."

A large tumulus pertaining to the city of Pharis, near Sparta, and called by the natives the tomb of

Menelaus, has been explored by the Archaeological Society of Athens, with the result that it proves to be intact, as Mr. Tsoundas predicted. Thus we have for the first time a tomb of the first importance of the great Achaean epoch, evidently a royal tomb, probably untouched since the days when the funeral rites were finished. The tomb is of the general type of the prehistoric tombs found in the vicinity of Mycenæ at Sparta, Menidhi, and elsewhere, a *tholos*, and built of rough stone laid horizontally *à voussoir*, in imitation of the Pelasgic vault, as it is seen in the "treasury" at Mycenæ. In the tombs of this kind which have been found, with their original contents intact, the finds have been deposited on the floor of earth or rock, as the case may be; but here there was a grave in the earth a little to the left of the centre of the floor, of the form and size nearly of an ordinary grave of to-day, and in this were found the principal objects discovered. In this grave there was no indication of either ashes or bones, and Tsoundas is of the opinion that the lapse of time had reduced the bones to dust. Covering the ground of the tomb were indications of incineration, charcoal, and ashes, with bones, which may have come, he thinks, from the funeral piles on which the dead were burned, but it is also possible that they came from the burning of victims in honour of the dead, for the slight remains of bones did not suffice to show whether they were human or of the inferior animals offered in sacrifice. In the graves the bones would not have had the advantage of the antiseptic qualities of the charcoal and would have become ashes quicker, but the ashes and the evidence of burning are at least indications of Homeric rites so far as they go. There was evidence of several burials in *loculi* around the area, and it may be that the others had been made after incineration; but the evidence is insufficient to determine the question. The find comprises fifty "island stones," some of which are of the most exquisite workmanship and design, the perforations bushed with gold but not mounted as rings; several rings of gold and bronze, of which one is similar to those in the Schliemann find, with intaglio of an Eastern design, and one with an engraved stone set in it; some vases of silver, mounted in gold, of which the silver has almost disappeared by corrosion; implements of bronze of the usual forms, and one of a form unique, so far as I know; swords and knives, some known and some unique; an immense collection of amethyst beads and some rings, which must have belonged to women; objects of ivory and one lance of a peculiar form, mounted in a most *recherché* manner with bone; and, what is of the highest archaeological interest, a short sword of the same kind as those found in the Schliemann graves, encrusted with gold, and two golden cups of the same workmanship as the best of those in the same collection, but ornamented

in a style of which nothing hitherto seen of prehistoric work gives any conception. There is abundant evidence that this entombment cannot be later than the eighth century B.C., and the probability is that it was earlier, and may range from 800 to 1,000 B.C.; so that at any rate it comes into the Homeric age. The known art of Greece at an epoch subsequent to that is of the most conventional character, purely hieratic. But these cups are ornamented in the most exquisite manner in *repoussé*, with companion designs, one of a wild cattle hunt and the other of cattle domesticated. In the former the design is spirited to a degree unapproached by anything in Greek art; the cattle are charging and tossing the hunters, and one bull has run into a net of ropes; in the latter the cattle are grouped with great pictorial effect, and a man is tying one of them by the foot; they are as peaceful as the others are furious. There is nothing Phœnician or Assyrian in the design, and the men in costume and type are clearly Greek, while the animals are of a treatment so naturalistic that, if they were put into a modern exhibition, it would be considered an absurdity to call them antique, much less prehistoric. The comparison of this Pharis tomb with those explored by Schliemann at Mycenæ goes to prove that the latter are of much later date than has been supposed.



Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society.—July 16.—Annual excursion.—The district selected for the visit is one of the most picturesque parts of South Shropshire, and the country traversed formed, in ancient days, part of the great Forest of Morfe. From Bridgnorth the party journeyed to the pretty village of Worfield, whose tall church spire is a landmark well known to travellers by the high road from Bridgnorth to Shifnal or Wolverhampton, and to all who have driven along the wide sandy lanes within some miles of it. It is the only object which marks where the village stands amid the trees; it marks, too, the spot where a Christian fane has stood from Saxon days. Domesday records the existence here of a priest, which, as Eyton says, naturally indicates a church; at the time of that survey the manor was held by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, who would scarcely leave it spiritually unprovided for. The living was a rectory until 1320, but it is now a vicarage, which, since 1872, has been held by the Rev. E. P. Nicholas, M.A., who met the party, and pointed out the features of interest in the church, which is dedicated to St. Peter. The ancient edifice is built of red sandstone, in the Decorated, or middle-pointed, style; it consists of chancel, nave, aisles,

south porch, and an embattled western tower with pinnacles and spire. The total height of this imposing feature is 200 feet. There are fourteen stained windows, including the five-light east window; in the south wall of the chancel are triple sedilia and piscina; the octagonal font is of the Decorated period. In a side chapel separated by a richly-carved screen, is an altar-tomb with recumbent effigies of Sir George Bromley and his wife, dated 1588; this tomb was erected, as the inscription shows, by their two sons, Sir Edward, who had succeeded to the patrimonial estates at Worfield, and Sir Thomas, then Lord Chancellor of Queen Elizabeth. Under a canopy of beautiful workmanship are other figures of Sir Edward Bromley, Knt., and his wife, with the date 1626. Costly mural monuments also perpetuate the names of the Davenports, Boughtons, Vickers, Marindins, Fletchers, Masons, Johnsons, and others. Several of the vaults, in one of which Archdeacon Vicars lies entombed, are cut out of the solid rock. The church was restored in 1862. The present chancel screen, which is old, and of a light and elegant design, was removed from another part of the church; this was duly admired, as were also two curious old chests of oak. The tower contains six bells, dated 1699. From an old list we learn that "the last Romish vicar was Dominick, who conformed to the Protestant Religion during the first six years of Elizabeth. He died in 1564. To him succeeded Barney, sen., who was vicar forty-four years; died in 1608. Next, Barney, jun., was vicar fifty-six years, and died in 1664. Next, Hancocks, vicar thirty-three years, died in 1707. Adamson, vicar fifty-six years, died 1763." Worfield has many, and some important, charities; lands have been left to provide schools and schoolmasters, as well as funds for purchasing lands for the use of the poor, for distributing money, bread, and Bibles; in all amounting to £325 per annum. The patron of the living is Mr. Edmund H. Davenport, of Davenport, whose substantial brick mansion, built in 1727, is close at hand. This gentleman is nineteenth in direct descent from Edward II., through the families of Fitzalan, Howard, and Talbot. The party then visited Chesterton Walls; thence to Ludstone Hall. This picturesque mansion stands about a mile north-east of the village of Claverley, and nearly nine miles by road from Bridgnorth. Two manor houses are said to have been erected there before the present house, which was built early in the reign of Charles I., by a member of the Whitmore family, in whose possession the property remained until about twenty-seven years ago. The Hall has been restored, in accordance with the original design, and is now a fine example of the domestic architecture of the Jacobean time. It is somewhat similar in appearance to Condover Hall and Whitehall, Shrewsbury; but it possesses a unique and interesting feature in the moat which surrounds the mansion, its water flowing from the pool that extends over a considerable area at the back of the house. This moat, still in perfect condition, adds greatly to the quaint aspect of the structure, which occupies an imposing site in the midst of one of the most picturesque parts of South Shropshire. The party next proceeded to Claverley, a village which "boasts the

nativity of Sir Robert Brooke, or Brooke, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Mary I. He was the son of Thomas Brooke of this place, and having laid a foundation of literature at Oxford, proceeded to the study of common law in the Middle Temple, where he became the competent lawyer of his age. He was chosen summer reader in that house in 1542, and double reader in Lent, 1550, and two years after was called by writ to the serjeant-at-law, after which he was the next year judge, and about the same time admitted to the degree of knighthood. He wrote an abridgment of the Year-Books to Queen Mary's time; certain new cases abridged in King Henry VIII., King Edward, and Queen Mary's reigns; and his reading upon the Statute of Limitations. He died in 1558, and in his will several times remembers the poor of Putney. He obtained a fair estate by his profession and studies, which he left to his posterity, which still remain in this county, and in one or two places in Suffolk." Here an inspection was made of the church, which is dedicated to All Saints; it is a red sandstone structure of considerable antiquity, and consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with side chapels, and a lofty square tower at the western end; this is embattled, with pinnacles, and contains six bells and a clock. Of the chancel chapels, two belong to the ancient family of Gatacre, of Gatacre, and one to the Perrys, of Stourbridge; the south chapel contains an altar-tomb, on which are three recumbent effigies of Lord Chief Justice Brooke, and his two wives. On the sides of the tomb, which is dated 1558, are small figures, in bas-relief of their eighteen children. There are also two incised slabs, to the memory of members of the Gatacre family, who have also four stained windows. In the churchyard is an old stone cross, which was removed from the middle of the village some years ago, as an obstruction to the traffic. It is called the Processional Cross of Claverley, and is believed to have been erected in the twenty-third year of the reign of Edward III., to commemorate a terrible visitation of the plague which had devastated the neighbourhood. It may be here noted that the family of Gatacre above mentioned have held the manors of Gatacre and Sutton uninterruptedly since the reign of Edward the Confessor, by whom they were granted for military service. Leaving Claverley, a six-mile drive brought the company back to Bridgnorth, where the Town Hall was visited; and the town clerk displayed the Bridgnorth Corporation Regalia, which consists of a very handsome pair of silver maces, the marshal staff, and the mayor's chain. The maces, which are very massive, are said to be the finest pair in England, although there are some of a larger size in boroughs possessing one mace only; they bear date 1676, and were remodelled and enlarged in 1754. The upper portions are made to remove so as to form drinking-cups, and these are used on the occasion of municipal banquets in the observance of the time-honoured custom of passing around the "loving-cup." The marshal staff was acquired in 1824, and is of a very elegant and appropriate design. The mayor's chain is of more recent origin, having been acquired as recently as 1880. The chain is in fine gold, and is a splendid specimen of

work. The central shield denotes, in rich enamel, the date of the first charter granted to Bridgnorth, by Henry II., in 1157. This shield is supported by very perfect reproductions, in miniature, of the maces, and is surmounted by a very good representation of the head of the marshal staff. The whole chain is reversible; and on the shields of which it is composed, and which are surmounted by mural crowns, are the names of the mayors, with dates of service. The pendant from the centre of the chain is the borough arms, beautifully executed in coloured enamel, above which appears the modern name of the town, and below it the motto, "Fidelitas Urbis Salus Regis." This motto was adopted by the corporation some years ago on the suggestion of the late Rev. G. Bellett, author of the *Antiquities of Bridgnorth*. The old borough has had many privileges granted to it by Royal Charter: as many as fourteen monarchs have thus recognised the old place and its loyal inhabitants. Of the old charters, however, the only ones that escaped the burning of the town in 1640 were one granted by James I., and another by Charles I. That of James I., however, very fully recites and confirms all previous charters, commencing with Henry II., and dated 1157. It is believed that Bridgnorth received a charter from Henry I., but of this no evidence exists. Prior to the Municipal Reform Act the borough was governed by two bailiffs from time immemorial, but no mention is made of them in any charter until the reign of Henry III. (1256). The present corporate seal was presented to the borough in 1872 by Mr. Hubert Smith, its design being copied from an impression of the old seal which was said to have been lost during the Civil Wars of Charles I. The seal of the Liberty of Bridgnorth differed from the common seal of the borough itself, and is supposed to have been cut about the twenty-fourth year of Henry VI., at which time the monarch granted a charter to the bailiffs and burgesses of the town; this charter granted several new privileges, and particularly recognised the authority of the bailiffs. Illustrations of the two seals in use in 1623 are given in *Archæologia*, vol. xv., 1806, pp. 380-384. The day's programme was completed by a walk round the Castle, and a visit to the fine old half-timbered house in which Thomas Percy, Bishop of Dromore, and author of the *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, was born in 1729.

Royal Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland.—July 17.—Meeting in Limerick. Among objects exhibited were the mitre and crozier of Bishop O'Dea, one of the founders of the cathedral, who flourished in the fifteenth century; an illuminated pedigree of the Grene family from the time of King Stephen. Several bronze spear-heads found in the river Inny, and some old maps and plans. The society received as a visitor at the meeting, Dr. Sodenberg, the eminent archæologist of Sweden, Director of the museum of antiquities connected with the famous University of Lund. Dr. Sodenberg has been employed by the King of Sweden to report on the antiquities of Ireland. The membership of this society has increased since 1887, from 415 to 625. With regard to the movement for the preservation of Kilmallock Abbey, a report had been received from Mr. Arthur Hill, C.E., on the present state of the

ruins. The Rev. Mr. Ffrench, local hon. secretary for county Wicklow, exhibited an ancient Celtic mould. Mr. Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., hon. secretary for Ulster, read a paper, "Archæological Notes from Ulster," in which the author gave some account of the working of the association in the North of Ireland, and directed attention to the principal objects of archæological interest in that part of the country. Another interesting communication was made on a specimen of bog butter which was found in the county Westmeath, and presented to the association by Mr. Joseph Frizelle. The wooden vessel which contained it was even more interesting. It was hollowed out from a single block of timber, and contained two handles formed by the prolongation on the sides. The thanks of the association were tendered to the donor, as also to Canon Meredith, for the gift of a recent valuable work of his on St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick. The secretary said he had received from their president, Lord James Butler, a book entitled "The pedigree of the Most Noble House of Ormonde." It was in MS., written by the late Rev. James Graves, late hon. secretary of the society, and presented to Lord James Butler, who now presented it to the society. At their last meeting in Kilkenny it was suggested to make a collection of the MSS. of the late secretary, and their president gave them this book by way of commencement. The secretary also acknowledged the receipt of an historic description of the ancient Cathedral of St. Mary's, Limerick, from Canon Gregg, of Limerick. Canon Gregg explained that he had gone over the ruins carefully and found them almost covered up. He went to work years ago, and a good many portions were now brought to the light of day. They could see the ruins during the afternoon. In the paper he had presented to them they had a good many details about the history of that venerable cathedral. The members visited Limerick Cathedral, whence they passed on to the Dominican Abbey. The Treaty Stone at the western-end of Thomond bridge was duly noted; also portions of the old walls and gates, and the King's Island, on which stood Cromwell's fort, still traceable at the north-western part. Sarsfield's monument, too, was not forgotten. It stands in the grounds of the R. C. Cathedral, and was erected by public subscription, the site being given by the late Bishop Butler. The last place of note visited was St. John's Church, an example of substantial masonry of Anglo-Norman design, and memorable as the busiest battle-ground in the last siege. Opposite to the church is to be seen the ruins of the old Black Battery. On the following day, Mungret Abbey was taken. Standing about three miles to the west of Limerick, this abbey and its surroundings well repay inspection. The ruins consist of an ancient church, of, perhaps, the sixth century; an oratory of so-called "cyclopean" masonry, dating from the seventh or sixth century; and the abbey itself, with the conventual buildings and tower, ranging in date of erection down to the fourteenth century. Other places visited on this day were Askeaton, where the famous Desmond Castle and the Franciscan Monastery were viewed. On the next day Killaloe with its cathedral and oratory of St. Molua was visited; after which the party proceeded up the Shannon and Lough Dergh to Innishcaltra, the Island

of Pilgrimage. Here a paper on the island was contributed by Mr. Maurice Lenihan. The ruins of the Seven Churches, the Gaelic cemetery, with its crosses, fragments of crosses, and many other places of interest were examined. Returning to Limerick, a meeting was held in the Athenæum, at which papers were read, including the following: "Notes on the ancient Church and Ogham stone at Claragh, county Kilkenny," by Robert Cochrane, M.R.I.A. "On the Ruins of Kill-na Marbhan" (Brigown parish), by the Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore. The congress concluded with an excursion to Kilmallock Abbey.

Bucks Archæological Society.—July 23.—Excursion from Aylesbury to Stone, Dinton, Cuddington, and Long Crendon, and thence back again to Aylesbury. The Oxford road was taken, and the village of Stone soon reached. Here all alighted, and entered Stone Church, where the vicar, the Rev. J. L. Challis, read a paper on the church. Outside the south door are the remains of a cross, of which Mr. Gibbs, F.S.A., gave an account. At Dinton, the next place visited, the vicar conducted the party over the church. He explained the singular archway over the principal entrance. This he described as the gem of the church. It is doubtful, he said, whether it is of Saxon or Norman architecture, but it was believed generally to be Norman, as it seemed too elaborate for Saxon workmanship. Two dragons are depicted, and are supposed to be eating the forbidden fruit, though why forbidden he did not know. There was also a dragon having a cross thrust into its mouth by an angel. There is, in addition, on this well-preserved and strangely-devised archway, an inscription in Latin: "Præmia pro meritis si quis desperat habenda, Audiat hic præcepta sibi quæsumt retinenda." This Mr. Bond translated as: "Should any fail of hope of reward for his deserts, Let him listen in this place to the precepts he must observe." The church was then entered. It was founded about 1200, but beyond the archway very little of the original structure remains. It is a commodious, clean, and light building, and one of its features is that in it there is the tomb of one of those who signed King Charles I.'s death-warrant, the regicide, Simon Mayne. Mayne was one of the Parliamentary members for Aylesbury, he was imprisoned in Newgate, and died there, when his body was conveyed and buried at Dinton. Outside the church another cross was pointed out, similar to that at Stone. Dinton Hall was then visited. The cellar, the oldest part of the house, was the first place visited after entering. It is not very much below the surface; in it were several chests of very ancient pattern, with great locks and iron bindings, in which the long by-gone occupiers kept their valuables. A projecting portion of the cellar wall, with recesses in it, was pointed out by Colonel Goodall (the owner). Lipscomb said, he stated, that this dated as far back as the time of Edward the Confessor. Whether the recesses were for the purpose of depositing bread for the poor is unknown; they may have been. The stone of this cellar wall projection is not of the usual kind. The Colonel then took his visitors to the top room of the house, known as the "Long Gallery." Here a museum of curiosities was to be seen. After some minutes had been spent in inspecting

them, Colonel Goodall offered a few explanatory remarks. He said he had been asked, when it was first intended by the society to pay a visit to Dinton, if he would read a paper on the house and church, but when he went into the matter he found so much had already been said that really he did not think it necessary for him to do so. He found that the society had visited the place on July 27, 1854, and an account was then published. Another account had been published by the Rev. C. Lowndes (whom he was very glad to see present that day), in 1872, in which there were illustrations of the Dinton hermit's shoe (on the table before the Colonel), of some of the glass windows, and also of Oliver Cromwell's sword. The blade of the sword (displaying it) was made by a celebrated Spanish swordsmith, Andrea Farrara, in the beginning of the sixteenth century. There were a good many of his blades to be found, but the peculiarity of this one was that he had put his name on both sides. It is supposed he did so because he was so proud of it, it being a beautifully balanced weapon. It was with that sword that Cromwell fought at the battle of Naseby. Cromwell slept at Dinton Hall on his return from the battle, and is supposed to have left the sword behind him. Another account of the place had been written by Dr. F. G. Lee, and reproduced in the *Aylesbury News*. Claxton had also given an account of the doorway of the church. That gentleman thought it was of Saxon architecture, and not Norman. He himself could not say which it was. These accounts did not agree in many respects, and in some things they were inaccurate, as he had himself noticed, yet in the main they were right. They all agreed that this house was of very great antiquity. Dr. F. G. Lee quoted the opinion of Mr. Street, the well known architect, who restored the church, that judging from the fragments, mouldings, etc., the northern seven-gabled portion was put up as early as 1475. The main portion of the mansion was erected in the reign of Henry VII. It was altered again at the time of James I. The stone work in the cellar, everybody agreed, was the oldest part of the house. Some of them might have heard of a secret chamber. In 1804, from a memorandum that had been made, it appeared a private door was discovered in the chimney of the maids' room, that was on the far side of the house near the churchyard, opening into a space between the ceiling and the roof. The space was lined with blankets. This was probably where Mayne, the regicide, concealed himself on the restoration before he surrendered. There was another door also to this chamber, so that he had two places to escape from. There are no traces of the compartment now. The room they were in was always known as the "Long Gallery." There had been many surmises why such a big room should be at the top of the house. But he had been told that it was not uncommon to have a big room at the top of a house, because when men wore armour, they thought it advisable to take it off during dinner. They had scouts out, and so if notice was given of an hostile approach they would have time to put it on, and meet the enemy at the door in a state of some preparedness. He therefore thought this was the banqueting chamber when the company met. Colonel Goodall went on to say he had the court rolls of the manor from the time of Richard II., and they

were nearly complete. It is very rare indeed, he believed, to find such deeds date back beyond the reign of Henry VII. Referring to the hermit, John Bigg, he explained he was supposed to be the man who executed Charles I., and that after doing so he came to Dinton to live the life of a hermit out of remorse. The shoe (produced) belonged to him. It was composed of more than a thousand pieces of leather, the old man nailing a fresh piece on as the shoe wore out. All his clothes were in proportion. The Colonel then went on to point out the glass bottles, daggers, bronze spear-heads, arrow-heads, models of guns, iron cannon-balls, etc., about the place. Cromwell's sword and the shoe were handed round, and inspected with interest.—From here a move was made to the church at Cuddington, concerning which the vicar is of opinion that the south aisle was a chapel-of-ease to Notley Abbey, for the piscina shows that there was an altar there, and in washing some tiles at the restoration of the church, he found in this aisle one which was one of the quarterings of Notley Abbey, and he concluded that this church, like others in the neighbourhood, was formerly served by the monks of Notley. The members then proceeded to Notley, where a paper was read on the abbey. Mr. Reynolds' house was next entered. A portion of it only can be said to be the old abbey, the rest being modern. A very fine stone staircase is a noticeable feature. At Long Crendon the members visited the church, which is undergoing restoration. A few steps away from the church stands the antiquated Court-house, where the magisterial business of Long Crendon has been conducted, if one might judge from appearances, since the time of the Conqueror. On going up the flight of wooden steps one enters a large room, which is utilized apparently for religious meetings, as well as for sessions. A few books belonging to the Long Crendon Free Lending Library are also seen at one end. The following short description of the place was read by Mr. Myres outside: "The date at which the Court house was erected has not been ascertained. The following extracts respecting the holding of Courts have been taken from a well-known history of the county of Bucks: 1. Crendon, being assigned in dower to Queen Catherine, her great steward, Walter Beauchamp, held several Courts in Crendon from the 1st to the 18th of the reign of Henry VI. 2. This estate being granted for the foundation of All Soul's College in Oxford, here the warden and scholars held their Court in 1449 and 1459. 3. The manor having passed from the hands of Elizabeth, Queen Consort, 1478, was given to the foundation of the Collegiate Church at Windsor by King Edward IV., and the Dean and Canons held their Courts at Crendon in 1482-1488, and in the 6th, 10th, and 13th of Henry VII." The court rolls relating to the manor of Crendon are lodged at the offices of Mr. William Parker, solicitor, Thame. They date back to 1 Edward III. Mr. Parker has kindly offered to permit any member of the Bucks Archaeological Society to inspect the rolls who may desire to see them.

Kent Archaeological Society.—July 31, and August 1.—Annual meeting at Dartford. The report revealed a flourishing condition; the eighteenth volume

of the *Archæologia Cantiana* will be issued before the end of the year; and a general index to the series—a most desirable thing—has been undertaken. Canon Scott Robertson resigns the hon. secretaryship, being succeeded by Mr. George Payne. The parish church was visited, and a paper on the history of the fabric was read to the members. The party then proceeded to Crayford Church, where Major Heales, F.S.A., gave a brief description of the building, and stated that there were evidences of the early Norman style in the outer walls of the aisles. Many striking features in the former architecture had disappeared in subsequent alterations. The most peculiar feature was the division of the nave, which gave it a bad appearance, and was not only inconvenient, but ill-adapted to strength and stability. His theory as to the reason, was that there were originally two arcades in the church, but they had traces of a great fire having occurred there. The roof was added in 1620, and it could be assumed that the fire had taken place at a recent date. In addition to doing a lot of damage to the masonry, it destroyed the roof, and it became necessary to erect a new one. It then occurred, supposing the arcades were damaged, that there might have been sufficient remains to erect two arcades again, and the remains were used in making one. Major Heales then mentioned several peculiarities in the present architecture which supported this theory, and referred to the existing church goods, the monuments (which are not numerous), the plate, and the parish registers.—May Place was next visited. Mr. Spurrell made some remarks on the house. He pointed out that the house is a long building, of which the centre part is of chief interest. On the south-side, the top is ornamented by gable ends. The windows, of several lights each, are, or were, all of brick, all on both sides of the house of the same age (late Tudor). The upper part, with the exception of the outer walls, is built of wood. The eastern part of the house has under it a passage, but the western portion of the house had a large cellar from side to side. It was lighted by small square windows having trefoiled heads, the upper part of which is all that can now be seen above ground. Under the middle of the house it was probably found necessary to build a wall lengthwise, but whether this was done to strengthen the house, or as part of a brick vault, I cannot say, but a brick vault of very simple construction (bandvault) was built, blocking up the little light on the south and west. It was at this time that the present entrance to the cellar was constructed, entering by the east end. Within the cellar was, and is (it is merely filled in) the entrance to a passage. The vault of which I speak has since been unequally divided—part being the wine-cellar and a diagonal passage has been cut through the interval wall to the general area of the cellars. This was cut off from the house by an exceedingly strong door for protection. The passage must have led to a vault, which was found near the east end of the great barn, and now filled up. To this was discovered no entrance, but the floor was not examined, and the entrance was probably there. What remains of the olden part of the house may have been built in the end of Elizabeth's reign. There are quarrels in one of the windows with the date 1621, which may record the finishing touch to

its erection. The plan of the house included two wings on the east and west. The front of the house was towards the river Thames, of which there is a beautiful view. The front was approached by a road from the corner of the road to Erith, and May Place from Crayford. It ran through the present Manor-house grounds. Subsequently it was planted with limes, and a portion remains of the avenue, the rest having been cut down in recent times for the benefit of the new Manor House. Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Rear-Admiral of England, one of the greatest seamen of the age, was born in 1650 at Clay, in Norfolk, and at the age of nine he became a cabin-boy under his patron, Sir John Narborough, and one day hearing Sir John express an earnest wish that some papers of importance might be conveyed to the captain of a distant ship, young Shovel undertook to swim through the line of the enemy's fire with the dispatches in his mouth, and accomplished his object. In 1674 he, being a lieutenant, was sent to Tripoli, and observed how it was possible to destroy the Tripoline squadron, then lying under the very guns of the town. The Admiral accordingly employed him on this design, which was attended with the most complete and brilliant success. He was then rewarded for his gallantry by being appointed to the command of the *Sapphire*. In 1689 he distinguished himself as captain of the *Edgar* in the battle of Bantry Bay, fought against the French, and was afterwards knighted. In 1692 he shared in the victory of La Hogue, and was appointed Rear-Admiral of the Red. Two years afterwards he took part in the expedition to Camaret Bay, under Lord Berkeley, and commanded in one against Dunkirk, and was made Vice-Admiral. He bought May Place in 1694. He became a member of Parliament in 1695, representing Rochester till 1701. In 1696 he bombarded Calais, and in 1702 was at the capture of Vigo. The next year he commanded the Mediterranean Fleet, and in 1704 was in the action off Malaga. In 1705 he was at the taking of Barcelona, and the same year was elected again to represent Rochester in Parliament—which he continued to do till the day of his death. In 1707 he was at the siege of Toulon, being in command of the Mediterranean Fleet, and nearly destroyed the town, and burnt eight of the enemy's ships. And now we reach the most disastrous event in his life. Soon after this battle, he left a squadron with Sir Thomas Dilkes at Gibraltar, and set sail for England, with fifteen ships of the line, four fire-ships, and one yacht. The weather was hazy and stormy, and on the 22nd October, about four in the afternoon, Sir Cloudesley Shovel called a council, and consulted all the sailing masters as to the actual position of the fleet (with the exception of Sir William Jumper's master of the *Lennox* who believed they were near Scilly, and a lad who said the light they made was the Scilly light on the Great Smith rock), all the masters agreed that they were off Ushant, with the English Channel straight before them. The Admiral then dispatched the three vessels that had been taking the lead, to give information in England, and his ship, the *Association* then led the van. The night was dark and the wind blew a gale. Sir Cloudesley Shovel was cast ashore exhausted and faint, but still living, and was murdered by a native woman of the Island of

St. Mary, at Porthillick Cave, for the sake of the valuables about him. Sir Cloudesley Shovel was first buried four yards off the sands in Porthillick Cave, and Mr. Child (Pinton), a particular friend, recognised his body, which was afterwards conveyed in the *Salisbury* to Plymouth, where it was embalmed, and then carried to London, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, and received a splendid State funeral at the expense of Queen Anne. Sir Cloudesley Shovel bought May Place in 1694 with Howberry, and much property on either side of the Cray. He was often absent for short periods, and died in 1707, so that he held it about a dozen years. The property, which belonged to his youngest daughter (on the far side of the Cray) was alienated, but that on this side has remained in the family.—At Erith Church, the place next visited, Mr. Waller, who had not seen the church for fifty years, spoke of the antiquity of some of the existing brasses and monuments, and regretted that many had been removed, and others placed in obscure places. Mr. Spurrell explained the architecture and read a paper. In the evening there was a dinner, and Mr. Spurrell read papers on "Pre-historic antiquities of the district," and on the "Dene Holes," also on "Roman and Saxon remains from Dartford and its neighbourhood."—On the following morning the members proceeded to Bexley Church. The Rev. Canon Scott Robertson stated that the church was erected prior to the twelfth century, but it was not the first building on the same site. The restoration of the church, which began in 1882, and was completed in 1883, brought to light many interesting facts of interest. The chancel, nave, and lower part of the tower formed part of the original Norman Church, and the remains of the old Norman doorway were still visible at the south entrance. Excavation showed that the eastern portion of the north aisle was added to the Norman church as a chapel, with its special High Altar, and now extended west. The present architecture is of the Early English style. The decorated tiles on the floor of the chancel, of four distinct patterns, had been reproduced from patterns found buried in the ancient soil, and the screen and stall work was also reproduced from the fragments which remained of the original building. The brasses found at the restoration were of considerable merit, and were now being taken care of. Many of the present handsome windows which now adorn the church, and the pulpit and lectern had been given by the parishioners, who had most liberally assisted Prof. Fuller not to modernize but perpetuate the church of their forefathers. Canon Robertson added that the church was 84 feet long from east to west, and 45 feet broad, whilst the chancel was 19 feet broad. The chancel, which assumed its present position about six hundred and fifty years ago, was connected with Hall Place, and it contained the monuments of successive owners, viz.: John Sherry, and Matilda, his wife; Sir John Champness, who died at Hall Place in 1656; and Sir Robert Austin, who died there in 1666. Hall Place was then visited and inspected. Canon Scott Robertson briefly explained the building, which, he said, was connected with the chancel of Bexley Church. The house was in the Elizabethan style of architecture, probably dating from 1582, and it was

about the finest, if not the only specimen of the Checkered style to be seen in the county. (One of the party informed Canon Robertson that there was a similar specimen at the Post Office Wickham Grove). The great hall, Elizabethan in its arrangements, was then visited, and some fine old carving was much admired. One old diary chest, bearing the name of "Isaac Walton, who married Elizabeth Flood," bore the date of 1626, and was pronounced to be a fine specimen. The party then proceeded round the building, peeping in the window of what was supposed to be the old chapel, and generally examining the place. It was noted that in the time of the Dashwoods, Hall Place was an educational establishment for the preparation of cadets, and many old curiosities were noticed. Before leaving, the members were allowed to go over the inside of the house, and the opportunity was much appreciated.—After luncheon, Foots Cray Church was visited, and the members were welcomed by the Rev. C. Birch (rector). The Rector stated that it was rather difficult to give the history of the church, and to furnish the particulars of the restoration. He pointed out where the old church ended, and stated that two galleries then existed one above the other, and in the top one children could not sit upright. These had been removed, and the church lengthened westward in 1863, northward in 1865, and soon after lengthened eastward. The present pulpit had only been erected about two years. The tomb of Sir Richard de Vaughan could be seen, but, unfortunately, one of the effigies was missing. The register dated from 1537, but the earliest baptism he could trace was in 1559. Canon Robertson added that the chapel was restored, in memory of Lord Bexley, of Foots Cray Place, of which Sir John Pender was the present occupier. All the brasses had gone save one, which commemorated a late rector. It was generally stated that those brasses disappeared at the time of the Reformation, and were taken by Cromwell, but it was not so, as they had gone from that church during the last hundred years. He felt sure the society would congratulate the parishioners and rector on conducting the restoration so admirably, from an archaeological point of view. At St. Paul's Cray Church Major Heales ascended the pulpit, and gave a brief description of the church. He remarked that it was curious that no less than five churches in five parishes should derive their names from the river Cray. The Cray in the olden times used to be a good trout stream, but on account of water being utilised so much in the manufacture of paper, it was probable that if they went fishing in the Cray they would hook nothing but oyster-shells and dilapidated tin kettles. The church was dedicated to St. Paulinus, Bishop of York, and afterwards of Rochester. There were a few fragments at the south entrance which indicated that the church was of Norman date, of the Pointed style, and this was followed by the Early English. The restoration took place in 1856, and some further work done about five years ago. The east window was of comparatively modern construction, and the stained glass was especially noticeable for its brilliancy and beauty. The west doorway had been restored, and on an old chest

there was an old lock bearing the date 1608, and an inscription: "This lock was made by John Lock." There were no chantries, although provision had been made for certain masses to be said, etc. The bells were especially interesting, one of them bearing the date of 1579. In the chapel on the left of the chancel could be seen a stone coffin-lid built in the wall. This was found with others at the time of the restoration, and while they utilised this by building it in the wall, the others were buried for a future occasion. The registers date from 1579, but up to 1600 they were apparently only a transcript. The only name of ancient date now existing was Everick, and he found that name registered in the year 1710. In conclusion, Major Heales said, although there was nothing of very great importance in the church, yet there was sufficient to warrant the society paying it a visit, and he paid a high compliment to the hon. sec. and local committee of the association for the admirable way in which the meeting had been arranged.—A visit was then paid to St. Mary Cray Church.—The Rev. Canon Robertson said the brasses were taken great care of, and although they were only of last century date, they were worth preserving. It was an excellent specimen of an early English church, and there were some remains of the Norman period, as he believed existed in every Kentish church. There was, however, nothing very clearly visible, and towards the close of the fourteenth century a great deal was done there. The south chapel was very interesting, but there were no monuments of any importance.



Correspondence.

A VIKING MONUMENT.

I have already in the pages of *The Antiquary*, invited attention to the movement that has for some time been on foot for obtaining suitable recognition for the claims of the Northmen to be the real discoverers of America. A substantial recognition of these claims was embodied in the statue erected to Leif Erikson by the Bostonians in 1887 (*Ante*, vol. xvi, p. 253), and now another equally noteworthy monument has been provided by the public-spirited and judiciously appropriate liberality of a private individual, Eben Norton Horsford, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass.

This gentleman, who is well known for his antiquarian studies, has, after a most thorough and laborious research, and careful comparison of ancient authorities and modern theories with the actual topography of the country, succeeded in indicating, with very considerable probability, the respective sites of Leif's houses and of the fort of Norumbega. Both of these sites are on the Charles River—the one in Cambridge, the other at the mouth of Stony Brook, Waltham, Mass.

The considerations that led up to this discovery are outlined in a letter addressed to Judge Daly, president of the American Geographical Society, and lately

published by Professor Horsford in pamphlet form, with maps and photographs. The full research, with further results, is promised as the subject of a forthcoming work by the same author.

Meantime Professor Horsford has shown the courage of his convictions by erecting at his own expense, as a public monument, a handsome circular tower, designed somewhat after the fashion of the one at Newport, R.I., but carried up to a height of forty feet above the floor-level, which again is supported by a retaining wall ten feet high, with battlemented parapet. The top of the tower is also battlemented and rudely machicolated, and affords a pleasing look-out over the valley of the river Charles.

An inscription on the tower informs the student that Norumbega was at once the name of a city at or near Watertown, a country extending from the St. Lawrence to the Charles River, a fort where the tower stands, and a river (the Charles itself).

The remains of the ancient Norse fortifications were occupied by the Breton French in A.D. 1600, and during the next two centuries.

It is perhaps to be regretted that Professor Horsford has not given more complete details of his researches on these most interesting subjects; but the list or recital of his attained results, given in his published letter to Judge Daly, is amply sufficient to whet the antiquarian appetite for further information.

Among these outlined results may be mentioned the recognition of Norse geographical names disguised in modern garb; the finding of the land-falls of John Cabot (1497) in latitude 42° 38' north, of Cortereal (1500), of Verrazano (1524), of John Rut (1527), together with the clearing up of much of the geographical confusion arising from later navigators having in various instances either renamed or wrongly identified the discoveries of their precursors.

He also claims to identify and trace minutely the tracks of the Norse discoverers, Leif Erikson and Thorfinn Karlsefne, saying that the northern extremity of Cape Cod was an island until the seventeenth century, and that it was on this island that Leif landed before he turned away to Boston Harbour and the Charles River, on the banks of which he set up his dwellings (Leifsbuthir), afterwards lent by him to Thorfinn Karlsefne for his use during his three years' stay in the country, as related in the Icelandic Sagas.

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CHESTER WALLS.

In Vol. XVII., p. 231, I made some remarks on these walls and the Roodeye; and in Vol. XVIII., p. 86, I was answered (but not convinced) by Mr. Cox, but as I knew nothing myself of the locality I did not pursue the matter.

Lately I have had the opportunity of inspecting the *Itinerary of John Leland, the Antiquary*, by Hearne, 1711, where, in Vol. IX., there is what is called the "Genethliacon of Edward, Prince of Wales, son of King Henry VIII. (afterwards Edward VI.)," by John Leland; and in casting my eye over it casually, under the heading of "Devania," I caught the word "Roda," which attracted my attention; and although

I cannot now, for want of knowledge of the locality, translate the passage to my own satisfaction, it may be worth extracting, as it may be interesting to the antiquaries of Chester and others, who may be better able to follow and appreciate it; and it may also show what was the state of the Dee *temp.* Henry VIII.

657. Est locus eximie bellus cognomine Roda,
Valle situs, fluvii transverso limite ripas,
Urbs et attingat muros; sed longior extans
660. Terminat hinc pontem Devanum, terminat illinc
Navigio celebrem portum cuneatus aquensem, etc.

H. F. NAPPER.

Loxwood, Billingshurst, Sussex.
September 19, 1889.

MEDIOLANUM.

[*Ante*, xix., 196; xx., 133.]

Your correspondent opens with an admission accordant to my suggestion, that Deva should be included in Iter No. X., and that Warrington does represent Condate. He then suggests that Bomium is to be placed at Flint (county town), that Bangor-is-Coed represents the true and only Mediolanum, and that Wem represents Rutunium. But, while thus rejecting a duplicated Mediolanum in the Antonine Iters, he yet claims such reduplication in the far inferior Ravenna lists. Now Mediomanum is certainly meant for Medio/anum, substituting "m" for "l"; but the latter is the correct form, being confirmed by Ptolemy.

Well, the journey from Chester to Flint represents a needless "wheel-about," for (I ask) if troops were bound from Chester to Wem, why not send them on direct?

The iter distances in No. II., given as fifty-three Roman miles, I measure by this new route as sixty English miles, which represents far too great a discrepancy for my acceptance.

Then I must ask for details of Roman occupation at Bangor-is-Coed and at Wem. If the latter place really means Weston, and is to include the splendid camp in Hawkstone Park, it will, indeed, help to equate the distances. But where is the road?

I do not propose to entertain any comprehensive corrections of the iter distances; indeed, such a process does not accord with Mr. Napper's declared views as to their perfection. But, in Iter No. XIII., Duro-cornovio to Spinae is given as fifteen miles—a transparent error. I shall not speculate as to *unknown* stations, but proceed to account for this fact in the same way that I did with the tenth iter, viz., as a suggested abridgment by elision.

We find that Spinae occurs in two iters, viz., Nos. XIII. and XIV. In the latter the correct distance between Speen and Marlborough is given as fifteen miles, so I infer that No. XIII., quoting also fifteen miles, intends Cunetio also, and that the troops would then get on to Cirencester as they pleased.

No doubt there was a road from Speen to Cirencester, distance thirty-five miles, and the upper or Baydon road is its modern successor. Some call it Ricknield Street, some a lower Ermine Street; but if there really was any Roman station on that route I think it would have been named, and I decline to *invent* names like the concocter of the so-called

Richard of Cirencester's account of Britain. Now if there were no stations, it represents a long march. Well, look at Iter No. V., there we find a thirty-five mile stretch from Colchester to Villa Faustina; another between Ictani and what we now call Cambridge; also between Huntingdon and Peterborough; so the mere distance is no impossibility.

Stratton St. Margaret indicates a junction between Spinae, Cunetio, and Duricornovio, while the Ridge road crosses the same upper or Baydon road at Totterdown.

This whole route bristles with earthworks. Perhaps excavations at Membury fort, just between Albourne and Lambourne, might reveal something; but it does not appear to be on the true line of road, which Roman stations *always* are.

In conclusion, I thank Mr. Napper for his notice, and congratulate him on his tacit acquiescence in the Silchester *crux*.

A. HALL.

13, Paternoster Row, E.C.
October 4, 1889.



Reviews.

Excavations on Cranborne Chase, near Rushmore, on the Borders of Dorset and Wilts, 1880-1888.
By LIEUT.-GENERAL PITT-RIVERS. Vol. ii.
Printed privately (1888).

Our notice of the first volume of these magnificent excavations spoke of the general characteristics of the results, and some of the facts which they may be said to have contributed to the history of our race. The second volume now before us is equal in value to its predecessor, and we confess now, as we did formerly, that we do not presume to criticise General Pitt-Rivers' grand work. It is the work of a master, and we approach it desiring to learn and be instructed.

It deals with excavations in barrows near Rushmore, in the Romano-British village at Rotherley, in Winkelbury Camp, and in British barrows and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Winkelbury Hill, all made at different times since 1880. They refer to three distinct periods: the Bronze Age, the period of the Romanized Britons, and the Anglo-Saxon period; and all the remains of these several ages are contained within a radius of about three-quarters of a mile. This concentration of various races into one occupation district is highly instructive, and, we venture to think, will prove worthy of further investigation. If we could get a comparative table, or comparative maps, showing the various settlements in succession all over the country, we should not be so willing to believe that all our history comes from one particular race. The lessons of archaeology are only gradually being interpreted by historical students, but to obtain correct conclusions upon almost any branch of historical research, we must, in future, be prepared to start off with the facts of archaeology. General Pitt-Rivers has done well to point out how carefully these must be considered, how too often it happens that excavators have

been content to note the evidence for their own pet crotchets and have neglected all else, the result being that in future research we shall never be able to check the conclusions arrived at during the time of excavations, and thus astounding errors may stand unrefuted and unrefutable year after year. Let anyone examine the relic tables in this volume, and then turn to the records of our archaeological societies, and compare the reports of the innumerable excavations that go on year after year. It is almost heartrending to think of the enormous waste of energy, of money, and of good intentions, and the worse than negative results. It is good to have been awake to our errors by so great an authority and example as General Pitt-Rivers, but it makes the pain greater to cast our reflections back, and to think of what will still go on in spite of warning.

The human remains in the barrows show that the Bronze Age people there interred averaged 5 feet 8 inches in height, which practically confirms the conclusions of Dr. Thurnam and Canon Greenwell; and this result shows that they were a considerably taller race than those buried at Cranborne Chase, and which appeared to give indications of a short pigmy race, not yet satisfactorily accounted for. Most of the barrows were plain bowl barrows without any surrounding ditch; the majority of the larger barrows had ditches round them, but so much silted up as not to be seen on the surface previously to excavating them. Here, as in other places, the smaller barrows have, as a rule, been found to contain the larger number of relics, a circumstance which appears worthy of attention as implying a difference of custom. One very important feature noticed by General Pitt-Rivers, is the "stake holes," as he terms them. The stakes were hardly strong enough to have supported a platform, as other examples, at Garton Wold, in Yorkshire, and at Sigwell, near Cadbury, in Somersetshire, have led some authorities to conclude; and General Pitt-Rivers suggests that they may have been poles set up with the insignia of the deceased to mark the grave, a custom prevailing in parts of India. These slight illustrations from the domains of comparative archaeology are of considerable importance, and we hope that some Indian scholar may be able to give us more clearly-defined results, now that the British evidence is placed so clearly at his disposal.

The excavations at Rotherley were most extensive, and show a large Romano-British settlement. Among the relics is an object which, at present, is unique. It is a small bronze swan with a human head on its back, the wings opening with a hinge, and containing a cavity inside. The other objects, and the general position of the excavations, show that this camp was not so important a one as that at Woodcuts, described in the first volume. One remarkable feature is the number of new-born children which were found in different parts of the village—from which in the opinion of General Pitt-Rivers, it would not be safe to say that it points to infanticide. We do not think that this fact has been noticed in any other excavations; but in view of what we are told by Captain Hearnshaw of the practice of the Todas of the Nilgiri Hills, and their method of disposing of the children there sacrificed, it seems worth while drawing special attention to the subject with a hope that the suggestion may be tested by a wider field of inquiry.

We are not able to pursue our account of this really wonderful piece of work any further on the present occasion, but we hope to recur to the two volumes at some future time. General Pitt-Rivers is generous in his praise of his two assistants, whom he has trained specially for the work; we feel that the praise is richly merited, and we are sure that it is valued, coming from the pen of so generous and world-renowned a scholar as General Pitt-Rivers.

Antiquarian Jottings, relating to Bromley, Hayes, and West Wickham. By GEORGE CLINCH. Printed for the Author. (Edinburgh: Messrs. Turnbull and Spears, 1889.) 4to., pp. viii., 191.

Kent offers peculiar attractions to the antiquary, and the literature of its archaeology is extensive. A great deal of this literature is of date subsequent to Hasted's celebrated work, and one of the reflections suggested by a perusal of Mr. Clinch's interesting volume is that, in respect of the localities to which he has confined himself, he has furnished some very useful material for the new edition of Hasted, which is said to be in preparation. Not that all the information offered is new; the author has usefully summarized much from older sources, and references to such works as Dunkin's *History and Antiquities of Bromley* (1815), to Lysons' *Environs*, and the *Archæologia Cantiana*, occur pretty frequently. But many references are given to sources that are not obvious, and the printed books of the British Museum have been searched to great advantage.

It is a pleasure to recognise the careful way in which various finds have been noted, of which the Roman remains at War Bank may be cited as an instance. The author's recollections, too, play their part in his "jottings," notably in respect of Keston Church. His account of the ringing of the Pancake Bell at Bromley is curious, and throughout the book due attention has been paid to campanology, with acknowledgments to Mr. Stahlschmidt's comprehensive work. While, as already indicated, the writer has enriched his subject from printed sources, he has also given the results of some archaeological investigation of his own, the chief of which are in respect of the Pit Dwellings at Hayes Common, and the remarkable finds of flint implements at West Wickham.

An interesting biographical element is introduced in the account of the Bishops of Rochester, who have lived at Bromley Place, and in the account of Hayes Place, where the Earl of Chatham died, and William Pitt, the great Commoner, was born.

Stray Leaves of Literature. By FREDERICK SAUNDERS. (Elliot Stock, 1889.) 8vo., pp. 200.

This book opens with an interesting chapter entitled "Old Book Notes," which is succeeded by another, less discursive but more valuable, on "Ballad and Song Literature." Then, midway in the volume, we have a chapter on the "Survival of Books," which would be interesting if not devoid of novelty. The rest of the book is taken up with trite moralizings, under such headings as "Human Sympathy," "The Seasons and their Change," "Physiognomy," and so on. The book is prettily got-up, but its contents are various to the extent of incongruity.

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